

Spotlight on riot penalties

In advance of Lord Scarman's report, out on Wednesday, *The Times* today reports on pages 4 and 5 on who was arrested in the summer riots and how sharply they were dealt with. Evidence tends to show that magistrates rarely made use of maximum penalties. Severe sentences for arson or petrol bombing were imposed in the crown courts, where some rioters received up to six years' imprisonment. Checks on police, page 2

Fan's death was an accident

The death on Saturday of a football supporter who was crushed when rival gangs fell down a London Underground station escalator was an accident, Scotland Yard said. Mr Kevin Goulder, aged 18, of Anerley, south London, died at Seven Sisters Road station, north London, after the match between Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United. Page 2

Job switch for Brynmor John

Mr Brynmor John is likely to be moved from his sensitive post as Labour defence spokesman in one of a handful of changes expected to be announced by Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, in Shadow Cabinet reshuffle today. Page 2

East Africa food crisis abates

The influx of food aid and the onset of seasonal rains in East Africa has eased the drought crisis which last year caused many thousands of deaths from starvation. The emphasis of the relief agencies has now changed to rehabilitation. Page 7

Broglie case a 'Watergate'

A French judge in charge of the Broglie murder trial accused Mr Michel Poniatowski, the former Interior Minister, of "lying by omission". He said that the case had become a "French Watergate". Mr Poniatowski said he would appear as a witness if President Mitterrand showed the judge had failed to show impartiality. Page 6

SDP out ahead

Mrs Shirley Williams seems set to gain an astonishing victory with 500,000 majority for the Social Democratic Party in the election on Thursday, an Observer NOP poll predicts. Page 3

Madrid clash

Hundreds of extreme right-wing youths clashed with police in central Madrid after attending a mass rally marking the sixth anniversary of General Franco's death. Speakers at the rally accused the ruling Centre Democratic Union of permitting the armed forces to be involved in large-scale operations not to vote for the party. Page 7

Blackout to go on

Independent Television News may be off the air for several days because of a strike involving staff who operate video recording systems. The only meeting today is to brief technicians taking over from their weekend colleagues. Page 2

Big pay rise for Lucas chief

Lucas, the vehicle and aircraft components manufacturer which lost £21m last year compared with a profit of £41m the year before, awarded Mr Godfrey Messers, chairman and chief executive, a 32 per cent pay rise. His new pay scale should be in the region of £127,000 a year. Page 13

Defence ploy at Sadat trial

Defence lawyers of four men accused of killing President Sadat plan to prove that the late leader broke the law when he issued 1,000 opponents just before his death. Islamic law does not permit the punishment of anyone who opposes an unjust ruler. Page 6

Leader page 9

Letters: On peace and disarmament, from Mr Hugh Manning and Miss Margaret Moran, and others; prisons, from Mr Jo Crookall-Greening and Mr R. Kilroy-Silk, MP. Leading articles: Brezhnev in Bonn; lorries.

Features, page 8

Husni Mubarak, the leader of Egyptians, are comparing to Nasser's Rev Ian Paisley for action; his followers for joining; the shock waves linger in Italy a year after the earthquake.

Obituary, page 10

Sir Hans Krebs, Mr Jack Fingleton. Home News 2-5, Premium Bonds 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Brezhnev aim to counter Reagan arms initiative

From Patricia Clough and Michael Binyon, Bonn, Nov 22

President Brezhnev, smiling and looking reasonably fit, arrived at Cologne-Bonn airport in a white Ilyushin airliner tonight on his first visit to the West since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He was met by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who is hoping that this visit will help bring East-West relations back to normal and encourage balanced arms reductions. A small military guard of honour lined the red carpet as he walked—bathed in the abnormally warm weather—through the jostling crowd to his large black bullet-proof Mercedes. There were no anthems or formal ceremonies to emphasize the working nature of the visit. Crowds of demonstrators, carrying banners and torches and chanting slogans, were kept away by upper balconies of the buildings out of Mr Brezhnev's sight. Maximum security precautions swung into action as he arrived. A helicopter whirled overhead, ambulances stood at the ready and thousands of police sealed off the route to the government guest house in the countryside where he will be staying. About an hour later millions of West Germans saw the Soviet leader and Herr Schmidt settle down into armchairs at Schloss Gernheim, the Government guest house, and live television coverage showed them taking glasses of fruit-juice before a barrage of camera flashes. The prominent guest-house, somewhat reminiscent of a Scottish country seat, will be his home during his visit. No engagements were scheduled for tonight and the two days of talks begin tomorrow morning. The programme has been arranged so that the discussions are short and interspersed with long rest periods because the 74-year-old visitor now has a limited concentration span and short attention.

Soviet doctors on standby

Three Soviet doctors and a nurse have also been flown in to stand close by at all times with an ambulance containing a mobile operating theatre in case he should fall ill.

Tens of thousands of people demonstrated in Bonn squares over the weekend in connexion with Mr Brezhnev's visit. At the biggest demonstration about 30,000-40,000 West Germans and other Europeans heard Free Democrat and Social Democrat speakers call for balanced disarmament and attack the "unparalleled rearmament" by the Soviet Union.

About 5,000 Afghans waving banners and chanting "Russians out of Afghanistan" paraded near by and the statue of Beethoven—always an important participant in Bonn demonstrations—bore an Afghan flag in its hand.

A little later on another 10,000 ecologists and young Socialists in jeans, anoraks and Palestinian scarves—the hallmark of the West German left—demonstrated against the system of nuclear deterrence in East and West.

Kremlin angry at being upstaged

For Mr Brezhnev, the visit, according to the Soviet press, is an important diplomatic initiative to develop the Soviet Union's key relationship with West Germany. Moscow's only real contact in the West. The basis of the talks is expected to be Mr Brezhnev's recent interview in *Der Spiegel* in which he outlined the Soviet position in the forthcoming Geneva negotiations on missile reduction and President Reagan's speech last Wednesday in which he presented the American case. The Kremlin is believed to have been greatly angered by both the content and the timing of the Kreml's speech which upstaged Mr Brezhnev in his efforts to appear to the West Germans as the only superpower leader who really wants peace and disarmament. During the talks the Chancellor is expected to outline

the West's position, hear Mr Brezhnev's views and sound out possible areas where the Russians would be prepared to make concessions in the missile talks. About 24 hours before the Soviet leader's arrival, Herr Schmidt had made a final telephone call to President Reagan.

Mr Brezhnev was accompanied by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on whom he is expected to lean heavily for advice and technical details. His 110-man entourage includes high Soviet Government officials, interpreters, typists, 40 security men, 27 communications staff, two waiters and Mr Brezhnev's personal chambermaid, cook and barber.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, will announce in the Commons almost certainly today the broad outlines of the Cabinet's latest measures to curb the closed shop in industry and expose union funds to court actions for damages.

His brief Parliamentary statement will be followed by publication of a consultative document on which interested parties may comment before a Bill is introduced in the new year. Last night, the sign-sewers that the unions are regrouping for a long struggle against the forthcoming legislation.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said in an outspoken article in *The Sunday Times*: "I fear for the consequences, because the British trade union movement is being asked to join in a fight to see its non-too-substantial funds plundered."

TUC and Shadow Cabinet leaders meet today to discuss joint policy, and Mr Murray said the unions would be talking to the Labour Party about new laws to replace those introduced by the Thatcher Government. He added: "I don't relish tit-for-tat legislation but if this Government, supported by the CBI, pushes its lock there will be a reaction from the labour movement."

The Department of Employment is under instruction to keep its eye on the unions' secret, but enough has already leaked out to suggest that Mr Tebbit will go substantially beyond the "softly, softly" approach of his more moderate predecessor, Mr James Prior.

In addition, to Mr Prior's original intention to draw tighter reins around the closed shop in the wake of the European Court of Human Rights' condemnation of the sacking of three British Rail workers for refusing to join a union, a new measure is determined to make trade unions financially responsible for the actions of their officials and members.

This is most likely to be done by a change in the law to merge sections 13 and 14 of the 1972 Trades Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act, so that unions become corporate bodies that can be sued for damages. They would lose the immunity from civil action presently enjoyed for industrial action taken in pursuance of an industrial grievance. Mr Tebbit may also give employers a new right of selective dismissal during an industrial dispute.



President Brezhnev with Herr Schmidt after the Chancellor had greeted him at Cologne-Bonn airport last night.

Tebbit set for storm over union legislation

By Our Labour Editor

The Government is hastening presentation of its package of labour law reform with one eye on the Crosby by-election and the other on an unexpectedly strong resurgence of trade union pay militancy.

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The fuel produced has been intended for use in the new reactors which are being fitted to the Royal Navy's latest nuclear-powered submarines.

The delay announced in August was accepted with equanimity by the Navy because there are apparently ample stocks of the fuel already.

Senior officers, slightly shocked by the workshop cuts announced two months before, felt that this was one economy they could endure without much hardship. Whether they would view the Government's abandonment of the project with equal good grace remains, however, to be seen.

Unquestioned enrichment is the process by which the percentage of the isotope U-235 is increased above that contained in natural uranium, and is essential to produce nuclear fission.

Tough talking ahead in week of crucial pay bargaining

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Ministerial efforts to reduce the level of wage settlements will face a fresh crisis over the next few days, as workers in the public and private sectors press home their pay claims. Union leaders at Ford Motors UK will tell the company this morning that its 4.5 per cent offer must be improved and "penalty strings" dropped, if a dispute is to be avoided.

Negotiators for Esso and Texaco petrol tanker drivers are seeking an improvement on the oil industry's offer, which at 8 per cent is already double the Cabinet's desired level of wage increases this winter.

Mr Jack Ashwell, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night after the breakdown of talks on pay for Shell drivers: "I see more possibility of a dispute than a settlement."

The TGWU is involved in a complex series of negotiations with the oil companies today, followed up by meetings of tanker drivers' shop stewards in London later this week, in a bid to drive up the "benchmark" offer of 8.1 per cent made by Shell and already accepted by 12 drivers.

Mr Alec Kinsion, acting general secretary of the transport workers, Britain's largest union, has lamented that workers have not been using their industrial muscle against the Tories, arguing "it's high time we had a go". The TGWU tanker drivers have now dropped their claim to a 9.99 per cent increase, plus a shorter working week.

At Ford Motors, negotiations resumed today with a counter-proposal from the unions designed to lift the firm's insistence on so-called "penalty strings" attached to the original 4.5 per cent pay and productivity offer.

Mr Ron Todd, TGWU national officer, refused to disclose what the union side will offer but argued that concessions on flexibility and work practices on the part of the workforce would have to be matched by a "substantial" improvement in the present offer.

He said the workers had not picked the battleground. But when they had a management that imposed, rather than negotiated, as a way of life then similar stoppages would continue to occur.

Mr John Barker, full-time officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union responsible for Longbridge said: "Our members have decided that enough is enough. All is not well at Longbridge. This action represents the straw that finally broke the camel's back."

BL management has so far adopted a low key approach to the strike, despite its growing concern about the effect on sales of the Metro.

All Longbridge's 14,000 manual workers, including 6,000 laid off by the strike, have received two letters from Mr Brian Fox, Birmingham operations director, warning of the grave consequences if the strike continues. They were reinforced over the weekend by Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of BL's light medium cars group.

He said: "Have no doubt this is jeopardizing all the jobs at Longbridge and the future security of everyone—not just those on strike. This is not a threat from me. The only person who threatens is the customer, who may go elsewhere."

The change of mind came after an apparent realization that Mr Paisley could not be allowed to steal the thunder in the expression of dissatisfaction at Westminster. While the UDA is holding its protest the Official Unionist Party will be holding a mass one-hour demonstration outside the Cenotaph in the centre of the city.

There is no love lost between Mr Paisley and the UDA, for although he, as leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, is a firm disciple of the union, the paramilitary forces in certain circumstances envisage the creation of an independent Ulster.

As Mr Paisley prayed from his pulpit for divine intervention the police were trying to track down members of the so-called Protestant third force. For the first time since their existence was announced.

Continued on back page, col 1

Congress defies President on budget

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Nov 22

The House of Representatives this afternoon laid down one of the strongest challenges yet to President Reagan's power in an action that could throw the conduct of the United States Government into total disarray by depriving it of the essential funds to carry on its business.

Accusing the President of "theatrics", Congressmen decided to defy a threatened presidential veto of a \$428,000m (1,225,000m) stop-gap budget resolution.

As a result, the Government's ability to pay everyday bills and wages may be curtailed from tomorrow. Essential services, including social security cheques, hospitals, national defence and emergency services, will continue but some federal agencies could grind to a halt.

The stop gap resolution was necessary because of the failure of Congress to pass separate spending Bills for individual programmes as a result of a continuing fight against the President's demands for additional tax cuts.

The previous stop-gap measure known as a continuing resolution, expired at midnight on Friday. A new one was essential for the normal conduct of government business but President Reagan in a surprise move refused to accept what a joint conference committee of Senate and House of Representatives members had worked on until the early hours of this morning.

After the marathon session last night, Mr James Baker, one of Mr Reagan's three senior aides is understood to have accepted that the continuing resolution agreed by the joint committee would be recommended by him and ratified by the President.

But in what appears to have been a personal decision President Reagan, first through his Budget Director Mr David Stockman and then in talking to reporters at the White House, declared the agreed Bill unacceptable. He said he would not travel to California to his ranch for a week's holiday for the American celebration of Thanksgiving as planned.

Upset by the level of spending proposed for social programmes and the representatives' insistence on a cut in foreign aid, he declared: "The people want to get back to fiscal sanity." He said that he would veto the Bill if it were passed.

The House of Representatives decided to take up the challenge and voted the joint committee's proposal through. The President's promised veto means this cannot become law and the Government is left without funds it needs.

Many House Democrats felt that the Bill as presented gave Mr Reagan more than he wanted.

Mr Howard Baker, the leader of the Republican Senate majority, last night was having urgent consultations with the White House in an attempt to sort out the mess.

Leading article page 9

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

ITN faces several silent days

Independent Television News may be off the air for several days because of a strike involving staff who operate video recording systems (Kenneth Gossling writes).

The strike began on Friday, half an hour before *News at Ten* was due to go out. The only meeting today is of the local shop of the technicians' union to brief the crew taking over from their weekend colleagues.

Local officials of the men's union, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT), claim that the dispute is about manning levels on new equipment.

The management says it is about regrading and concurs with 30 of ITN's 250 technicians. The company says that a grade was agreed in July last year. It carried a minimum salary of £16,345; but with incremental payments, salaries, excluding overtime, ranged from £16,338 to £18,378.

A last tribute to Shankly

More than 1,400 football supporters sang hymns in Liverpool's Anglican cathedral yesterday for a last tribute to Bill Shankly, the former manager of Liverpool Football Club, who died two months ago aged 67.

Tributes were read by Bob Paisley, Bill Shankly's right-hand man and successor at Anfield, Tom Finney, a team mate in Mr Shankly's playing days, and the England captain, Kevin Keegan.

Baby number 19 for moor man

The birth of Hazel to Mr John Knight and Claire, who shares his life on Bodmin Moor with Carol, his wife, brings the number of children he has fathered to 19. Mr Knight's wife has borne him ten children and Hazel's mother has borne him nine. She has also had five by her former husband.

Mr Knight is entitled to well over £100 a week in state support for his family.

Concorde gains appeal

More than 7,000 passengers a month are flying on Concorde from London to New York, British Airways said yesterday on the fourth anniversary of supersonic services between the two cities. The figure is up by 10 per cent on last year.

Less spent on food

People are continuing to spend less on food because of the recession, the latest government survey suggests. Measured in constant prices, purchases in the second quarter of this year were about 2 per cent below the corresponding period in 1980.

Cow on motorway

Seven cars were involved in accidents trying to avoid a cow which wandered on to the M1 at Crick, Northamptonshire, yesterday. Another car hit the cow and killed it. Eight people were slightly hurt.

Car plunge death

A woman was drowned when a car plunged 15 feet down an embankment into the River Sever, at Shrewsbury yesterday.

Whitelaw moves before Scarman on police reform

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The police and the Government are prepping the publication of Lord Scarman's report on Wednesday on the Brixton riots by introducing reforms.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, has already made moves in two of the key areas in which Lord Scarman is expected to recommend change: liaison between the police and local authorities; and the handling of complaints against the police.

The Home Secretary has taken the initiative by setting contacts between the Metropolitan Police and local boroughs in London in a formal context. Regular meetings between the boroughs, Mr Whitelaw, and the police will help to develop the sort of relationship that Lord Scarman thinks necessary.

But Mr Whitelaw is not keen to involve the Greater London Council, and is adamant that his job as police authority for the metropolitan force should not be taken from him. The Metropolitan Police is unique in having the Home Secretary as its police authority. Local people representing the community form police authorities for other forces.

Mr Whitelaw thinks the Metropolitan Police is also unique in that its duties involve the seat of government, diplomatic protection, and the other responsibilities that flow from policing a capital city.

The publication of the Scarman report, however, is expected to bring extra pressure for

a reform that many senior police officers in the provinces think long overdue: the way the Metropolitan Police is inspected. At present, the inspections are internal, and are not carried out by HM inspectors.

Asking the inspectorate to keep an eye on the metropolitan force would give Mr Whitelaw and the Home Office added means with which to exert authority over it.

Another reform that Mr Whitelaw accepts is the need for a greater independent element in the handling of complaints against police officers.

The promotion of Deputy Assistant Commissioner Geoffrey Dear, aged 44, to be assistant commissioner in charge of personnel and training at Scotland Yard is an indication of new thinking at the top of the force, influenced by the Home Office. His appointment is seen as a compromise between what the Yard wanted and what the Home Office insisted on.

Mr Dear, who led the inquiry into allegations made against police officers after they had raided houses in Brixton looking for a bomb factory, is expected to put greater emphasis on what the Metropolitan Police calls "human awareness" training, really a euphemism for community policing.

The number of weeks for training Metropolitan Police officers has been increased, and young officers go on to the streets with experienced tutor constables.

Riots analysis, pages 4, 5

Murray sets the jobs train rolling

The Jobs Express train, carrying young people between 10 provincial cities, leaves Newcastle upon Tyne today for a five-day journey to London via Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Swansea, Cardiff and Bristol.

The train will set off carrying about 100 unemployed youngsters, job trainees and students and pick up a further 200 en route.

Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said yesterday at a rally in Newcastle that the goal of the Jobs for Youth campaign was to give everyone the chance of a job with decent pay and training. It was fitting that Newcastle should be the starting point of the Jobs Express.

"It was not far from here that one of the most famous protest marches of all time set off towards London," he said. "The Jarrow marchers recognised what some today still cannot see, that tackling mass unemployment is more than just a matter of persuading three million people to get on their bikes and look for work."

A civic reception for the young marchers was given by the Lord Mayor, Newcastle. Mr Murray will perform a "naming" ceremony for the train today. Also present will be Mr David Barnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers, Britain's third biggest union, which is sponsoring the first leg.

Next Monday there will be a lobby of Parliament and the Prime Minister will meet a delegation from the train.

Spy claim man says he will sue

By Craig Seton

A former official of the United Nations in the 1940s who married an American actress and had close ties with the White House said yesterday that he would sue *The Observer* newspaper for an article which implied that he had been suspected of spying.

Mr Louis Dolivet, aged 74, who was born in Romania, said that allegations about his past seemed to have been based on old political smears and his brief marriage to Beatrice Straight, the American film actress who was a sister of Mr Michael Foot, who in 1963 tipped off MI5 that the traitor, Anthony Blunt, and the recently exposed Leo Long had spied for the Russians.

Mr Dolivet, who left the United States to become a film producer in France, producing among other works *La Dolce Vita*, has been in London for more than a week to obtain an injunction against *The Sunday Times* restraining it from suggesting that he was identified with the Blunt affair.

Mr Dolivet became a figure in American political life in the early 1940s after leaving old France. After marrying Beatrice Straight he was approached at Cambridge in the 1930s by Anthony Blunt. Mr Dolivet founded a magazine called *Free World*.

It was when he became associated with Henry Wallace, the liberal Vice-President of the United States, that he attracted accusations that he had communist sympathies. After a divorce, and after leaving the United States, Mr Dolivet was refused permission to return to the country, but he was later given permission to do so.

Mr Dolivet denied yesterday that he had been a communist agent and emphasized that the Americans had been prepared to let him return to the country, which he considered was proof that nothing had been proved against him.

Death of fan was an accident, police say

By Richard Ford

The death of a football supporter who was crushed when rival gangs were hurled down an underground station escalator, on Saturday, was being treated as an accident by Scotland Yard yesterday.

But detectives investigating the death at Seven Sisters Road station, in north-east London, are still trying to find out if the escalator was brought to an emergency stop during the fighting between supporters of Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United or because someone saw people falling down.

A post-mortem examination on Mr Kevin Gould, aged 18, of Anerley, south-east London, showed that he died from traumatic asphyxia and chest injuries suffered when supporters plunged down the 70ft escalator. Scotland Yard said

there was no evidence that he had been stabbed.

Mr Gould's father said: "I am shattered. He was a great fan of Tottenham Hotspur. He followed them even when they were playing in Europe. We cannot believe this has happened."

Ten other people, all from London and the South-east, were injured in the accident, which happened 30 minutes after the end of the match at White Hart Lane, Bernadette Byrne, a teenager, of Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex, had an operation for serious head injuries at University College Hospital, London yesterday and she was said to be comfortable.

Five more young people were detained with injuries at the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway. Three others were

allowed home on Saturday after treatment.

When trouble broke out, the flow of supporters into the station had already been halted by police who had closed the entrances because of the numbers waiting for trains. Rival gangs met on a platform and scuffles developed as people ran along the passages.

Although London Transport police had 12 men on duty at the station in addition to men from the Metropolitan Police, it appears that a group of supporters began to run up the down escalator to clash with rivals descending.

What happened next, until the escalator, travelling at 125ft a minute, was stopped, is not clear. London Transport said the escalator is designed to halt without causing

people to fall over and is stopped if people press emergency buttons at the top and bottom.

Whether people were falling before it stopped is not known, but Commander James Dickinson, head of North London Y division, who is leading the investigation, said: "People overbalanced, became entangled and rolled to the bottom of the escalator. The injuries were caused by crushing."

He said there had been the usual number of officers on duty for the match and 27 arrests, which was average.

Mr Gould's death shortly after the match brings the toll of supporters this year to three, although his death is the first of the new football season.

Query over Vickers mistresses

An MP is to ask in Parliament why two former mistresses of Paul Vickers, the surgeon, were named at his trial while other, more eminent, names were not mentioned. Mr Vickers was jailed for life on Friday for murdering his wife.

Mr William Garrett, Labour MP for Wallasey, said yesterday that he planned to raise the matter with Sir Michael Rafter, QC, the Attorney General. "I am very concerned about the fact that the two ladies, Mrs. Heston and Miss McNally, were named, yet some of the more eminent names allegedly involved were not mentioned."

He would be seeking a statement from Sir Michael to "allow facts that there is one law for the famous and another for ordinary citizens."

At the end of the Vickers trial Miss Pamela Collison, one of the surgeon's former mistresses, was cleared of the joint charge of killing Mrs Vickers. Two of Mr Vickers's four other mistresses gave evidence at the trial at Tessa's Crown Court in Middlesbrough. They were Mrs Julie Heston, aged 40, of Wokingham, and Mrs Mary McNally, aged 37, who lives in Newcastle upon Tyne. Both women are teachers.

During the trial Sir Judge Joseph Mustill agreed that he had suggested to Mr Vickers's original solicitor that no prominent people should be mentioned at the trial.

Some of the names were said to be of leading politicians who had met Miss Collison during her work as a political researcher or on social occasions.

In an interview published yesterday in the *News of the World*, Miss Collison said that Mr Vickers had also planned to tell her she said she had come to realise that the "new Dr Crippen" had started to administer the deadly CCNU cancer drug to her. That was the drug he had used to murder his crippled wife.

Miss Collison said: "He must have been poisoning my food and a few minutes later he would make love to me." She was so worried that she got in touch with Dr Gerard Vaughan, the Minister of Health, whose colleague, Mr John Rathbone, advised her to go to the police.

CAMPAIGN FOR DAMAGED BABIES

A national campaign for the rights of newborn handicapped babies is being launched today in an advertisement in *The Times* by a group of people who are severely disabled or have handicapped children.

The campaign wants to ensure that laws protecting handicapped babies are implemented. It is launched under the aegis of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children.

Science report

Animal vaccine brings new hope

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

In the exciting field of genetic engineering, into which more than £1,000m of speculative money is being poured in the United States and Europe, a front runner is emerging from the many novel medical and veterinary compounds being investigated. It is a genetically engineered foot-and-mouth disease vaccine.

Three of the world's leading research teams in animal virus diseases have followed slightly different routes to make experimental quantities of a vaccine against foot-and-mouth disease. Each of the groups is collaborating with one of the science-based firms specialising in biotechnology.

Control of the disease on the European mainland and other parts of the world is by vaccination using a preparation made by inactivating an infectious virus.

There is strong evidence, however, that the source of the epidemic earlier this year, which spread from Brittany to Normandy, and then to Jersey and the Isle of Wight, was either through a vaccine in which the virus had not been completely inactivated, or from a culture that got through the legally required containment barriers.

Analysis of the genetic component of the virus particle shows a long chain molecule of 8,000 building blocks (nucleotides). Using the recent methods devised for genetic manipulation, scientists have found that only one fragment, about a tenth of the length of the molecule, is the part crucial for vaccine production. That is referred to as virus protein one, VP1, that stimulates the defence system of an infected animal to produce antibodies that try to neutralise the virus.

Dr Frederick Brown, the deputy director of the Animal Virus Research Institute, describes this process as a straightforward application of biochemical and genetic manipulation methods.

But samples of VP1 being obtained from bacterial cultures have a very low activity, and this is attributed to the shape of the molecule. Yet the shape is vitally important in the production of vaccine. Defensive antibodies are produced by the body, whether an animal or a human, are molecules that recognise and have an affinity for the shape of the molecules which they are designed to neutralise.

STUDENT GRANTS

The maximum maintenance grant for students would rise to £60 a week, not £70 as reported on November 16, if the Government accepted the National Union of Students' claim for 17.4 per cent more next year. That would bring the maximum annual grant for a student living away from home in London to £2,142.

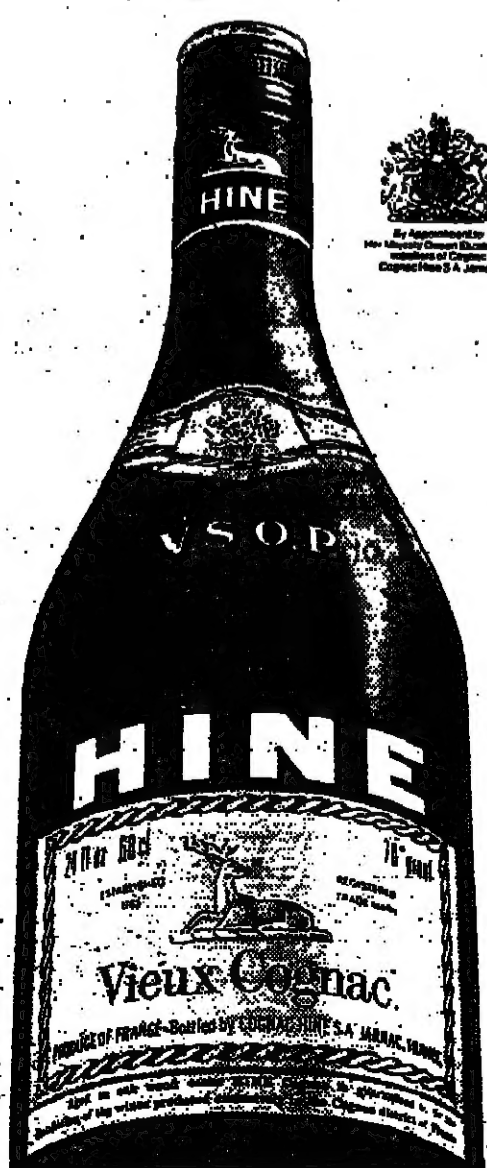
The grant is officially intended to cover 30 weeks of the academic year and, at a lower rate, the winter and spring vacations when students are not eligible for social security benefits. The weekly rate is based on the equivalent of 35 weeks at the full rate.

Overseas selling prices

Selected prices for various commodities in different parts of the world, as reported in the *Financial Times* on November 22, 1981.

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	100 lbs	£1.10
Barley	100 lbs	£1.05
Oats	100 lbs	£0.95
Rice	100 lbs	£1.20
Soybeans	100 lbs	£1.30
Corn	100 lbs	£1.15
Wheat	100 lbs	£1.10
Barley	100 lbs	£1.05
Oats	100 lbs	£0.95
Rice	100 lbs	£1.20
Soybeans	100 lbs	£1.30
Corn	100 lbs	£1.15

Hine.
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fitting with all new extensions we install in this home. While they're doing that job, our engineers will convert any existing instruments free. And they'll be happy to put extra sockets in any other rooms you like for a small charge. Apart from making it possible to move phones around, the new plug and socket makes it easier and cheaper to replace one phone with another. Eventually, all new phones will use this system, which has been developed exclusively by British Telecom. It's the beginning of our great plan for the 80's.

British TELECOM

Williams heading for astonishing win, poll shows

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Shirley Williams, appears likely to return to the Commons after an absence of two and a half years by winning the Crosby by-election for the Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance on Thursday.

An opinion poll published yesterday suggested that Mrs Williams, defeated as the Labour candidate at Hertford and Stevenage in the general election in May, 1979, will record an astonishing victory by overrunning a 19,000 Conservative majority. If the findings of the Observer/NOP poll are borne out, she will have votes to spare.

The poll, carried out at the end of last week with a representative sample of 63 electors in all parts of the constituency, indicated that Mrs Williams had transformed its traditional voting pattern.

Of those stating a voting intention, 46 per cent said they would support her, 36 per cent Mr John Butcher, the Conservative candidate, and 16 per cent Mr John Backhouse, the Labour candidate.

The newspaper said that on an expected turnout of about 66 per cent, Mrs Williams should get about 23,000 votes, Mr Butcher about 18,000 and Mr Backhouse 8,000.

If Mrs Williams was returned, it could enhance her prospects of becoming the eventual leader of the SDP, although she is still very much an external favourite behind Mr Roy Jenkins. Polls carried out at the SDP conference suggested that even on a one member, one vote method of electing the leader, which Mrs Williams

The candidates, 3: Shirley Williams

Hatless but not hapless at the eye of the storm

From John Chatter, Liverpool

The sole woman candidate's weekend campaigning in Crosby was marked by an (almost) hatless six-hour tour in an open Land-Rover and teaming rain.

The open-backed 1954 vehicle, equipped with loudspeakers, was not the ideal equipment for such weather. Only Mr Richard Crawshaw, SDP MP for Liverpool, with the experience of former service in the Parachute Regiment, had equipped himself properly with a fur-lined ski cap.

Mrs Williams wore her new familiar khaki trench coat and a lot of woolies, but refused all cajoling to wear any headgear. It has been said that she manages to look windswept in a flat calm and yesterday she was described in *The Observer* as looking like a furry little creature of the field and woodland. By the time on Saturday morning that her procession of cars, booming out the tones of "Charlots of Fire" and a constant commentary, "We Are on Our Way", over the loudspeaker, had reached Maghull shopping centre, on the eastern boundary of the constituency, she looked more like a rounder, female version of Kenneth Grahame's Ratty just out of the river.

Eventually, after being given a lecture on the effects of hypothermia by an accompanying journalist, who accepted a man's checkered cap, but kept it on only when passing through the country lanes in the middle of the constituency, where there were more strolling pheasants than people to see her.

Mrs Williams leapt out at shopping centres, scurried around talking agreeably and shaking many people's hands. Few weighty matters were raised, but the predominant remark was: "We'll give you a chance this time". The only overt hostility consisted of a paper bag flour bomb thrown at her by a man in an egg in the Seaford area.

Accompanying her were Mr Roy Jenkins (who had trouble with the rain on his spectacles) and Dr David Owen, who relieved Mr Williams' Rodgers occasionally.

But Mrs Williams stood the whole six-hour course of about 60 miles over the 150 square miles of the constituency without a break apart from a snack lunch at the Crosby headquarters and a little drowsy yawning of her now-genuinely windswept hair.

Inevitably, the Saturday procession from all three parties ran into one another. "Good morning, young Butcher," intoned Mr Williams' Rodgers as the red, white and blue alliance Land-Rover met the Conservative's white and blue open-top double-deck bus in Sefton Lane, Maghull.

If waves and smiles were anything to go by, then the latest national opinion poll, putting Mrs Williams in a majority, looked right.

Mrs Williams and her team were obviously pleased at the reception; even the Saturday morning car-choppers did not seem to mind the traffic jams the six-car convoy occasionally caused. But there is certainly no complacency in the alliance ranks.

HIGHLANDS MUSEUM MAY SHUT

By a Staff Reporter

Scotland's only surviving example of the old group-tenancy farm, at Auchindrain, near Inveraray, in Argyll, will have to close in a few weeks unless it gets sufficient money to help it out of grave financial difficulties.

Auchindrain is recognized as a unique enterprise because it is a genuine place and not a transplanted reconstruction. It was launched as an open-air museum in 1965, two years after the last tenant left. Most of the 23 buildings on the site were in ruins and the land was neglected.

A charitable trust was formed and the farm was restored with help from individuals, other trusts and government bodies. Houses and barns contain items from past ages from all over Argyll.

Admission charges and profits from the museum shop have met day-to-day running costs but capital expenditure on maintenance and restoration has been high, and although official bodies have promised to provide security in the future, negotiations opened in 1977 have not reached a conclusion.

Auchindrain has about 20,000 visitors a year and needs £30,000 to ensure its immediate survival.

More doctors see fewer patients, report says

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Although there are more doctors than are seeing fewer patients in some medical and surgical specialties, according to a report published today by the Office of Health Economics. Ear, nose and throat surgeons and dermatologists have increased in the last decade but the number of patients has declined.

The number of hospital consultants has increased at a faster rate since 1971 than the number of hospital in-patients. There are three times as many consultants as there were when the health service was established in 1948, the report says.

While the "productivity" of some specialties seems to have fallen, in other areas it has improved. In cardiology and radiotherapy, for example, the number of in-patients and out-patients has risen faster than the number of doctors.

The report says that measuring medical "productivity" is difficult because a comparison between the number of doctors and the number of patients ignores the increasing complexity of care.

It suggests that the apparent decrease in productivity among ear, nose and throat surgeons could be due to the greater complexity of such operations.

The possibility of improved care is considered only in the case of midwives, whose falling "output" has been accompanied by a fall in pre-natal mortality. The number of deliveries per midwife a year fell from 53 in 1951 to 32 in 1979.

The Office of Health Economics, which is financed by the pharmaceutical industry, says that there is an "urgent need to take steps to get a better measure of the output from the work of doctors, nurses and midwives in the NHS".

It says it is surprising that no one has investigated the apparent falling output of ear, nose and throat surgeons, particularly since there are about 100,000 patients waiting for such surgery in England.

It also calls attention to the disproportionate increase in hospital doctors compared with those in general practice. Whereas in 1949 there were three general practitioners to every two hospital doctors, by 1980 that was reversed.

The number of hospital doctors has increased faster than the number of nurses and the number of ancillary staff has remained almost constant.

Doctors, Nurses and Midwives in the NHS, OHE Briefing No 18, (Office of Health Economics, 12 Whitehall, London, SW1A 2DY, 50p).

A crossed line to stardom on the air

By Kenneth Gosling

Post Office engineers were out in the Bristol area yesterday trying to trace the cable fault that turned a man's conversation with his son into nearly an hour's solo performance on BBC Radio Bristol.

Mr Harry Base, aged 54, of Dildon Road, Downend, a machine operator at a local factory, became an involuntary chat show host on Saturday after his telephone conversation was drowned out by a pop record.

He dialled the operator to report the trouble, but by that time thousands of listeners were picking up Mr Base's telephone calls and began to ring him.

"I always give my number when I answer the phone", Mr Base said yesterday from Radio Bristol, where he became a guest of the station and recorded an interview for *The World This Week* on BBC Radio 4.

"Once listeners had the number they kept telephoning and I kept trying to break away to get a cup of tea. Then my wife realized it was all being broadcast and went in to my daughter's next door. She was rolling about on the floor when she heard me telling jokes and singing to the listeners."

Meanwhile, Mr Derek Woodcock, manager of Radio Bristol, had been sitting at home, having a sandwich and listening to a sports programme, when a telephone conversation between two women superimposed itself. After that Mr Base took over and stayed on the air for the next 50 minutes.

Mr Woodcock dashed to the studio, two minutes away by car, and began trying to sort things out.

But there was nothing anyone could do. Mr Base was on a closed line, broadcasting to a potential audience of a million listeners. There he remained until a VHS feed was put out on medium wave.

Mr Base's telephone line remained red-hot for hours afterwards. The news agencies picked up the story and then a radio station in Wellington, New Zealand, rang up and got Mr Base to sing "Rose Marie", one of the items he broadcast to local listeners during his stint.

No one at the station could remember anything like it happening before. Mr Woodcock, for his part, was relieved that someone as entertaining as Mr Base had been the temporary broadcaster.

"Radio Harry was a big success", he said yesterday. "I have presented him with a Radio Bristol sweatshirt and made him an honorary member of our team. Now we want him to be the star guest on our Christmas show, which we are recording at Weston-super-Mare on December 13."

Had Mr Base any experience as an entertainer? "Only in the family", he said.



Mr Harry Base: He told jokes and sang



The first woman to have conceived one child naturally and another by the test tube method, Mrs Gill Short, aged 28, with her husband, from Bideford, Devon.

Benefit up but real value down

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Pensioners, widows, the sick and others dependent on social security face a cut in their living standards during the next year because their benefits will rise this week by less than the rate of inflation.

Ministers acknowledge that the reduction in value of benefits is more than was intended when they legislated earlier this year to cut the increase by 1 per cent below the inflation forecast.

They promised last week that the shortfall for pensioners, widows and others dependent on linked long-term benefits would be made good in the 1982 spring uprating. But they declined to give similar guarantees for the unemployed, the temporarily sick and others who draw short-term benefits.

Nine voluntary organizations concerned with the elderly, families with children, disabled people and the unemployed are calling on the Government today to restore the value of all benefits next November.

They estimate that the shortfall this week will mean that pensioners' benefits will lose 90p a week, a couple with two children on basic supplementary benefit will lose £1 a week, and one-parent families with two children on long-term supplementary benefits will lose 80p a week.

Had Mr Base any experience as an entertainer? "Only in the family", he said.

Jail ready to explode, former inmate says

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

More evidence of increased tension in prisons has come from Mr Joseph Cannon, aged 46, a former prisoner, who was released on Friday. He says that his 12 months in Wandsworth Prison, London, have convinced him it is "ready to explode".

Mr Cannon, who has spent a total of 20 years in prisons, has been at others such as Hull, where trouble later occurred, though he was not involved in it.

But the Prison Department said yesterday: "There is no more tension at the moment than in a normal over-crowded prison." The prison was said yesterday to be very relaxed.

Mr Cannon says that while in Wandsworth he petitioned for a transfer elsewhere because of the tension, but was refused. "I tried to play it cool, because I had a short sentence and wanted to get out to my wife and children."

That there is discontent in prisons is shown by prisoners' strikes in Parkhurst and Hull and petitions from two security jails, as reported in *The Times* last week.

Prisoners protest that they are being treated unfairly in comparison with those in jails in Northern Ireland. They also complain that Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has indicated he is going to scrap the idea of automatic early release for

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Police still hope to find IRA explosives cache

The search for an IRA bomb store in London is likely to end within the next few days, but detectives still hope to find a large haul of explosives, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

Commander Michael Richards, head of the anti-terrorist squad, said: "There is still a strong possibility that a cache of explosives will be recovered."

More than 250,000 lock-up garages have been searched for 500lb of explosives thought to have been hoarded by the IRA in preparation for a Christmas offensive in the capital. A further 124,000 garages have still to be checked.

Even if police fail to find explosives, the operation will not have been in vain. Since the search began last Monday the discovery of a girl's body at the back of garages in Herne Hill, South London, has led to a murder inquiry. 82 people have been arrested on various charges; missing property has been found in 127 garages; and £75,000 of stolen electrical goods have been found in a garage.

Ticket firm not in ABTA

The Association of British Travel Agents has made clear that Sportsworld Travel Ltd, the tour operator with exclusive rights to Britain's allocation of World Cup tickets, is not a member of the association.

On Friday Mr Geoffrey Phillips, Sportsworld director, said that his company was a provisional member of ABTA. (Philip Robinson writes).

But a spokesman for the association said on Saturday: "We have no such thing as provisional membership. Sportsworld have not been accepted as members."

"We looked at their application in January and again in August and we are still waiting for them to furnish us with further information and the assurances."

ABTA membership means that the travelling public are protected from losing their money. If an ABTA member is in financial difficulties other members will make sure that the public's money is protected.

Sport supporters travelling by air to the World Cup in Spain would be similarly covered by Sportsworld's Civil Aviation Authority Bond. But as Sportsworld is not a member of ABTA, customers travelling overseas would have no loss protection.

Lawyers called in on guns sale

The Ministry of Defence has called in its solicitors over the sale of surplus high-power Browning 9mm pistols.

According to a report in *The Sunday Times* yesterday, the ministry sold the guns, which are of a type often used by the IRA, without taking precautions to prevent them turning up in Northern Ireland.

Surplus arms are normally sold under strict control, for export only, to stop them falling into the hands of terrorists. But the Brownings had been offered for sale in Britain by local arms dealers, the report said.

Wine bars 'like chip shops'

Wine bars are about as interesting to wine lovers as chip shops, Jancis Robinson says in the 1982 *Which? Wine Guide*, published today.

She adds: "When it comes to food, they're too often gastronomically disappointing as franchised hamburger joints." The average wine bar list is "a mess", but wine merchants and restaurateurs are improving.

The 1982 *Which? Wine Guide* (Consumers Association, £5.95).

Sirens scare cattle

The National Farmers' Union in Bedfordshire has protested that new high pitched police sirens are upsetting livestock.

ALL SMALL BUSINESS COMPUTERS HAVE THEIR FAULTS. AT PANASONIC WE AVERAGE ONE A YEAR.

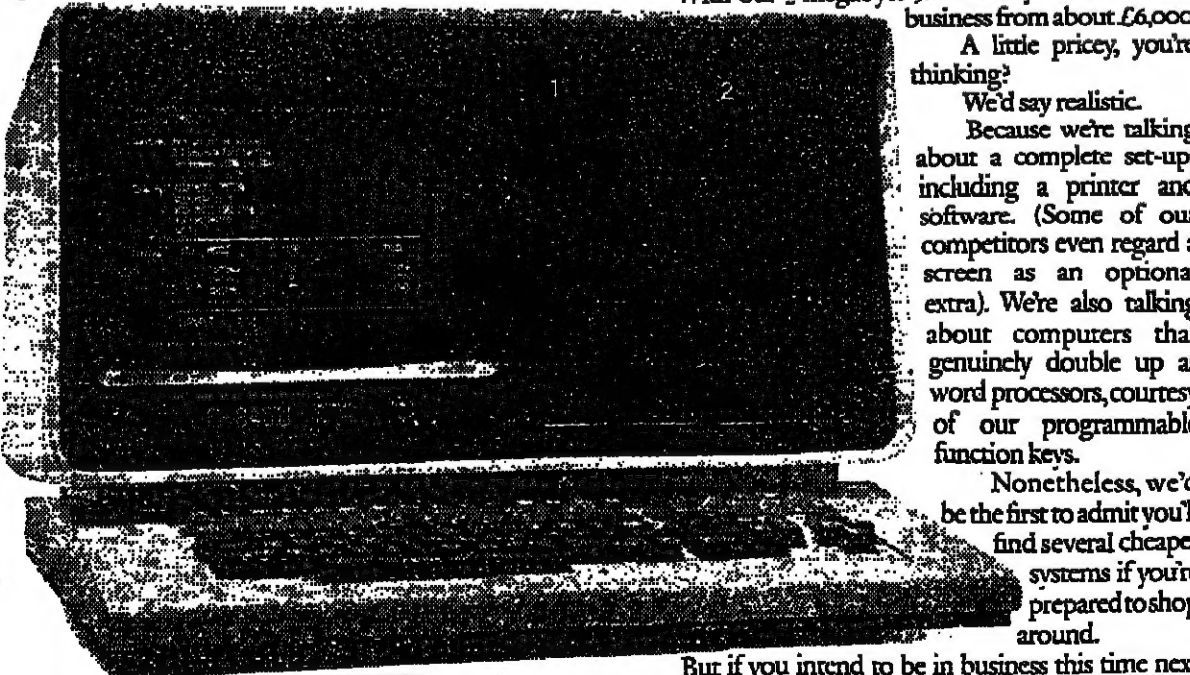
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It's an unpleasant little detail most manufacturers tend to gloss over.

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Another key difference about our computers is that we developed them specifically for business use. From the outset we designed them to be self-contained desktop units rather than a collection of boxes. Mind you, they're quite prepared to adapt to your particular needs.

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most common of all microcomputer languages. Plus a CP/M operating system giving you access to a wide range of software.

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Small Business Computers

Moyle retains support of local party

Mr Roland Moyle, Labour MP for Lewisham, East, was endorsed by his local party by 37 votes to 18. The 18 votes went to Mr Victor Nischolson, Miss Frances Morrell, a supporter of Mr Weidwood Benn and deputy leader of the Inner London Education Authority, received no votes.

Hospital strike plea

Mr Robert Jones, national officer of the National Union of Public Employees, urged Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, to intervene in the strike by porters at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, London, which doctors say is putting patients' lives at risk.

Riots 1/ On the eve of Lord Scarman's report, John Witherow and Amelia Craig analyse the 3,000 arrests

In the week in which Lord Scarman issues his long-awaited report on the summer riots, we publish below details of what happened in the courts to some of the thousands arrested in the worst civil disorders experienced on the mainland for generations. Nine consecutive nights of violence in July, culminating in a weekend of rioting, arson and looting in nearly 30 English towns and cities, put severe pressure on an already over-burdened judicial system.

In London, the courts were hardly recovering from the arrests of over 300 people in the Brixton disturbances in April before hundreds more angry, defiant and occasionally contrite people were brought before the magistrates. In all, more than 3,000 people were arrested, ranging from the

hundreds in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham to the dozens of "copy-cat" rioters in such diverse towns as Southampton, Chester, High Wycombe and Luton. Not all those people were charged. The figures are only an example of how some experienced justice. Many others await trial in Crown courts well into next year.

But the tables are the first detailed, if incomplete, breakdown that has been published and the figures go some way both to confirming and dispelling the impressions, and the myths which grew up around the disturbances. Judging from the figures for Brixton, which are the most comprehensive, the majority of those arrested were young, black and unemployed. In the rest of the

country, however, those of West Indian or Asian origin played a relatively minor role, and while many were unemployed, many others were apprentices, skilled craftsmen or labourers.

In Brixton, for instance, two thirds were out of work and 67 per cent were black. That compares with an unemployment rate in the area of between 20 and 50 per cent for adults and young people, and a black population of one third.

That may accord with many people's impressions of most of the rioters, but defence committees would argue that these figures refer only to arrests, and that the police went after the young blacks. The majority arrested in Brixton for threatening behaviour, the most common charge, were

juveniles, aged between 14 and 16. Throughout the country, the average age of rioters was between 20 and 22.

There was also little evidence in court of the involvement of outsiders or any overall organization, as was suggested at the time. There were cases of interlopers, but they were few in number. If one had to draw an identikit picture of the average person to appear in the courts, he (and occasionally she) would be young, often unemployed, and living a few streets from the rioting.

Magistrates were both appalled at the level of violence (some 1,500 policemen were said to be injured) and determined to prevent a recurrence. As a result they initially handed out sentences in the spirit of the "short, sharp shock". However, courts tended to get

more lenient for minor offences—as the memory of the riots receded.

The police have expressed concern over some sentences and Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, who has criticised courts for being too lenient, said: "The courts have got to be very hard on these people or else there will be no end to the rioting." But it remains unproven that heavy sentences can be an effective deterrent. Professor Donald West, an expert on delinquency, produced a study which showed that youths behaved worse, not better, once they had been convicted, and worse still if they were imprisoned or sent to borstal. He claimed, ironically, that young people who broke the law and got away with it are less likely to offend again.

Who was caught and how they were punished

Handling of cases worries lawyers

The manner in which the courts initially dealt with some of the riot cases has led to concern among a number of defence solicitors. Several have spoken of harsh sentences, a martial law atmosphere, defendants' rights denied and several cases in which their clients have been manhandled or "roughed up" by the police.

Few seriously questioned the verdicts, although some solicitors said that in the highly charged atmosphere during and immediately after the riots there were cases in which apparently innocent people caught up in the rioting were sentenced.

In Nottingham, where over 100 people were arrested, three solicitors produced a report which alleged a "pre-determined policy" by the courts and police which, in some cases, "went against natural justice". They complained of unreasonable haste and that the defendant's circumstances were often ignored.

As a result of the report, the County Council said it was willing to give financial aid to those who wished to appeal.

In Southall, Middlesex, a solicitor said a client had been fined £500 after being charged with threatening behaviour for doing press-ups in front of a police van.

A solicitor in Manchester claimed there was a lot of confused police evidence and it appeared to him they had moved in detaining everyone on the street and then tried to justify the arrest. At first the courts, he said, "seemed in a state of panic".

In London, solicitors spoke of their clients being found guilty on the minimum of evidence and pointed out that in the middle of a riot it was very difficult to identify someone positively.

There was also the case of Lloyd Coxson, a black community worker in Brixton, who was acquitted earlier this month on a charge of obstruction. He said he had been beaten up by the police and then asked by them to disperse an angry crowd outside the police station. One solicitor, though, who had about 20 clients arrested in the riots, added "I was appalled by none of the verdicts in these cases."



Police alert — with a dustbin lid as a makeshift shield.

Brixton (April & July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Discharged/ Acquired	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	36 mos	63 mos/ probation/ beyond over
Threatening behaviour	138	13	96	73	32	73	13	36 £5-200 (range) £55 (avg)	none	1	35
Theft offences	227	57	137	149	31	85	29	44 £5-500 (range) £66 (avg)	1	4	72
Assault/stray	21	1	17	13	5	14	none	4 £25-275 (range) £119 (avg)	none	2	7
Offensive Weapon	39	4	33	21	4	25	2	6 £25-200 (range) £39 (avg)	1	1	6
Criminal Damage	26	3	19	19	4	15	2	4 £25-75 (range) £52 (avg)	1	none	7
TOTALS	449	78	302	281	76	212	46	96 £5-500 (range)	3	8	127

Threatening behaviour (Brixton)

Age	Sex	Plas	Acquitted/ Discharged	Conditional dis	Fines	Custodial Sentence
under 17	0 F 40 M	15 G 24 NG	14	5	10 £10-200 (range) £30 (avg)	6 12 hrs Attendance 3 mos Detention (range)
17-20	6 F 26 M	16 G 14 NG	7	4	7 £30-200 (range) £126 (avg)	4 12 hrs Attendance 3 mos Detention (range)
21-30	3 F 27 M	14 G 14 NG	6	1	12 £10-200 (range) £86 (avg)	5 1 day prison 3 mos prison (range)
over 30	0 F 7 M	1 G 6 NG	3	1	none	1 4 mos prison

Threatening behaviour (Birmingham)

Age	Cases	Acquitted/ Discharged	Cases withdrawn	Fines	Custodial Sentence
under 17	26	3	7	8 £200 (avg)	7 3 mos (avg)
17-20	35	10	6	12 £300 (avg)	8 3 mos (avg)
21-30	9	none	3	3 £300 (avg)	1 3 mos
over 30	2	none	1	£75	none

What the tables show

The tables above and on the opposite page show how people arrested in the riots in April and July in Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side, were dealt with in the courts. Cases in Birmingham, the scene of serious "copy-cat" riots, are also listed.

The figures for Brixton have been supplied by the Metropolitan Police and give a detailed up-to-date breakdown. Where figures do not add up in tables it is because the evidence is not available or the cases have not yet been heard.

Two additional (left) tables for Brixton and Birmingham show how the most common charge — threatening behaviour — was dealt with for different age groups. The other tables, taken from probation services and court reporters, are less complete but show trends in sentencing.

I'm writing this message with my foot.

I live a very full and active life

Even though I am severely handicapped.

I was severely handicapped when I was born.

The kind of baby that is sometimes left to die these days.

I believe they call it "mercy killing."

Mercifully — I was allowed to live.

Harlyn Barr

HARLYN BARR FORMERLY INDEPENDENT PRO-LIFE CANDIDATE FOR CROYDON NORTH WEST

A great many severely handicapped people, and many parents of equally handicapped children, are alarmed at the growing acceptance of the "mercy killing" of handicapped babies.

They accept that the motives are usually humane — but, understandably, believe these motives are misguided.

If you share our concern at this medical trend, please write and give us your support. Handicap Division, S.P.U.C., 7 Tufton Street, London SW1P 3QN. Tel: 01-222 5845.

Riots 2/ What some of the guilty thought ... 'We watched the fire, everyone looked on it as a big joke'.

Gerald Meade, aged 19, who admitted burglary and arson, received a six year sentence for petrol bombing a hardware shop in Manchester and for a further 27 offences related to the disturbances. He was kept in custody from his arrest in July until his conviction on November 5. Mr Meade was said to have told the police: "We just stood there and watched it burn, and everyone thought it was a big joke."

A youth, aged 16, was sent to borstal in Liverpool after being convicted of behaviour with intent to provoke the police, three charges of burglary and two offences of theft. He defused 30 street lamps in Toxteth and told police some men from Birmingham had told him how to put out the lights and he did

this because he was coloured "and wanted the lights out so that he and his friends would not be seen." He then joined in throwing missiles at the police.

Anthony Vickers, aged 20, a merchant seaman, was jailed for three years in Manchester for throwing a petrol bomb at a police van. The bomb, containing paraffin and lighted wick, landed on the bonnet but did not ignite. Vickers admitted there had been a great risk to the policeman but added: "I didn't bother — I wanted to make a name for myself." The judge told him: "You are an industrious young man who has never been in trouble before, but this was a very, very serious offence and it is in my view nearly the

same as attacking police officers with firearms."

Andrew Cairns, aged 26, an unemployed plasterer, was jailed for three months for theft and six months for being in breach of suspended sentences. Cairns shouted "Right me" taunts at a group of coloured youths after finding his home had been ransacked during the April riots in Brixton and admitted stealing some jewelry he found in the street. The magistrate told him: "The time for leniency has passed. To help yourself to property lying in the street is quite deplorable."

Mark Carey, aged 29, a New Zealander, was jailed for six weeks after he admitted throwing a stone at a policeman and hitting him on the thigh.

He was reported to have told the police: "It was the thing to do. You're the ones to get it." The magistrate told him: "The treating offences of this matter with the utmost gravity even for people of previous good character."

Robert Flowers, aged 18, a student, was sent to a detention centre for three months after admitting threatening behaviour in Leicester. Flowers was said to have shouted at the police: "Kill the pigs, kill the pigs."

Bryon Coote, aged 20, unemployed, who was photographed while rioting during the Brixton disturbances and arrested eight weeks later after police traced him from the picture, was fined £35 after admitting threatening behav-

iour and having a stick as an offensive weapon.

Tracey McGill, aged 17, unemployed, was given two months' suspended imprisonment after admitting stealing two watches and an alarm clock valued at £40 from a shop in Brixton during the April riots. The magistrate told her: "Let me make it clear that people who embark on looting must be deterred."

Patricia Notice, aged 26, was sent to prison for three months for biting a police sergeant during the riots in Birmingham. She was said to have bitten the policeman on the face and arm in protest at the arrest of her friend. She was three months' pregnant at the time.

Graham Harris, aged 18, unemployed,

was jailed for three years in Leicester after admitting arson, theft and criminal damage. He was said to be one of a group of 50 people who ransacked the streets and who overturned a parked vehicle and set it on fire. He was also accused of having taken crates of bottles to use as ammunition against the police and joining in looting by smashing shop windows to steal two shirts and groceries.

Bridget Parsons, aged 32, a mathematics teacher in Birmingham, was jailed for six months in Birmingham for threatening behaviour and throwing a missile at police.

John White, aged 25, was jailed for four years in Liverpool for throwing a petrol bomb at a police Land Rover.

Birmingham (July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Dismissed/ Acquired	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	3-6 mos	0-3 mos/ probation/ bound over
Threatening behaviour	72	6			12		none	£25-£50 (range) £30 (avg)	none	2	13
Theft offences	34	9			1		none	£50	none	3	4
Assault/affray	15	1			2		none	none	none	none	1
Offensive Weapon	23	none			none		none	£100 (avg)	none	none	4
Criminal Damage	8	none			2		none	£30-£200 (range) £30 (avg)	none	none	1
TOTALS	152	16			17		none	£30-£550 (range) £30 (avg)	none	5	23

Liverpool (July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Dismissed/ Acquired	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	3-6 mos	0-3 mos/ probation/ bound over
Threatening behaviour	54	5	10	37	2	19	none	£50-£250 (range) £139 (avg)	1	2	17
Theft offences	46	21	1	31	2	2	1	£15-£400 (range) £175 (avg)	none	4	26
Assault	6	none	1	2	none	none	none	none	1	none	5
Offensive Weapon	11	3	4	3	2	2	none	£50-£250 (range) £117 (avg)	1	3	3
Criminal Damage	8	none	1	5	1	1	none	£2-£300	1	none	4
TOTALS	125	29	17	78	7	24	1	£50-£400 (range) £139 (avg)	4	9	55

Manchester—Moss Side/Hulme (July)

Charge	Cases	Female	Black	Unemployed	Dismissed/ Acquired	NG pleas	Conditional dis	Fines	Over 6 mos	3-6 mos	0-3 mos/ probation/ bound over
Threatening behaviour	48				10	34	12	£35 (avg)	none	none	1
Theft offences	38				2	21	19	7	none	none	none
Criminal Damage	8				none	4	none	none	none	none	none
Offensive Weapon	3				1	3	none	none	none	none	2
Assault	1				none	none	none	£450	none	none	none
TOTALS	98				13	62	31	19	none	none	3

*Information not available

Threats: the findings in detail

This list details how the courts in Brixton and Liverpool dealt with the most common charge to come before them, that of threatening behaviour.

BRIXTON

THREATENING BEHAVIOUR NOT GUILTY PLEAS

(APRIL)
Male, 28, b: 2 mths and con dis.
Male, 19, w: 3 mths Detention Centre.
Male, 18, w: 3 mths Detention Centre.
Male, 29, b: hearing on 16.12.81.
Male, 19, b: fined £100, £25 costs.
Male, 16, b: found not guilty.
Male, 24, b: fined £50, 1 mth imprisonment, suspended 12 mths.
Male, 40, b: found not guilty.
Male, 34, b: 4 mths imprisonment.
Male, 21, w: dismissed.
Male, 27, w: fined £50.
Male, 21, w: dismissed.
Male, 24, w: fined £50.
Male, 15, b: dismissed.
Male, 17, b: dismissed.
Female, 18, b: dismissed.
Male, 16, b: bound over 12 mths £100, fined £200.
Male, 16, b: dismissed, bound over 12 mths £100.
Male, 15, b: bound over 12 mths £100.
Male, 13, b: dismissed.
Male, 15, b: 12 hours Attendance Centre, £30 legal aid costs, bound over 12 mths £100.
Male, 15, w: found not guilty.
Male, 17, w: dismissed.
Male, 15, w: 24 hours Attendance Centre.
Male, 15, b: dismissed.
Male, 15, w: dismissed.
Male, 15, b: dismissed.
Male, 15, b: dismissed.
Male, 15, b: dismissed.
Male, 15, b: 3 mths Detention Centre.
Male, 37, b: committed to Inner London Crown Court.
Male, 22, b: committed to Inner London Crown Court.
Male, 15, b: fined £25.
Male, 21, b: dismissed.
Male, 47, w: bound over 6 mths £25.
Male, 15, b: no evidence offered.
Male, 16, w: found not guilty.
Male, 26, b: dismissed.
Female, 19, b: bound over 12 mths £50.

Male, 20, b: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 15, b: no evidence offered, bound over 12 mths £50.
Female, 25, w: committed to Inner London Crown Court.
Male, 23, b: committed to Inner London Crown Court.
Male, 16, b: dismissed.

Male, 18, b: probation order 12 mths, 1 day imprisonment.
Male, 22, w: 2 mths imprisonment.
Male, 19, w: dismissed.
Male, 25, w: fined £50.

(JULY)

Male, 18, w: fined £50, bound over 12 mths £100.
Male, 23, w: 60 days imprisonment, suspended 12 mths, fined £150.
Male, 12, b: 24 hours Attendance Centre.
Male, 19, w: 12 hours Attendance Centre.
Female, 22, b: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 16, w: 3 mths Detention Centre.
Male, 18, w: 6 weeks imprisonment, suspended 12 mths, fined £50.
Male, 24, w: 3 mths imprisonment.
Male, 16, w: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 16, b: fined £50.
Male, 32, w: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 16, w: con dis 12 mths.
Male, 15, b: 2 years probation order.
Male, 18, b: fined £200.
Male, 12, w: fined £50.
Male, 17, b: 12 hours Attendance Centre.
Male, 20, w: 28 days imprisonment.
Male, 16, b: fined £10.
Male, 17, w: 24 hours Attendance Centre.

Male, 19, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 17, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 19, w: dismissed.
Male, 21, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 18, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 17, w: 3 mths prison.
Male, 23, w: fined £150.
Male, 20, w: 14 days prison.
Male, 18, w: 10 weeks prison.
Male, 19, w: fined £30.
Male, 37, w: dismissed.
Male, 18, w: Crown Court trial.
Male, 17, w: fined £150.

GUILTY PLEAS

Male, 18, w: fined £50.
Male, 16, w: fined £50.
Male, 26, w: 3 mths prison suspended 12 mths.
Male, 18, w: bound over 2 yrs, £200.
Female, 17, w: bound over 2 yrs, £200, Female, 18, w: bound over 2 yrs, £200.
Female, 15, w: bound over 2 yrs, £200.
Male, 17, w: 3 mths Detention Centre.
Male, 16, 3 mths prison DC.

PLEAS UNKNOWN

Male, 19, w: 6 mths prison recommended.
Male, 19, b: fined £250 fine.
Male, 33, w: one mth prison suspended 12 mths.
Male, 18, w: 3 mths detention centre.
Male, 17, w: fined £50.
Male, 29, w: fined £150.
Male, 19, b: fined £50.
Male, 49, w: fined £150.
Male, 19, w: dismissed.
Male, 22, b: 3 mths prison.
Male, 30, b: fined £50.
Male, 19, w: fined £150.
Male, 20, w: one mth prison.
Male, 19, w: 6 mths prison.
Male, 20, w: dismissed.
Female, 18, b: three mths prison, fined £250.
Male, 18, b: fined £70.
Male, 24, b: 6 mths prison suspended 2 yrs.
Male, 18, w: 100 hours community service.
Male, 19, w: 2 yrs probation.
Male, 20, w: dismissed.
Male, 17, w: fined £100.
Male, 19, 180 hours community service.

NO PLEA

(APRIL)
Male, 22, b: arrested for murder at Croydon 'ZD'. Adjourned Side Die.
Male, 23, b: arrested for murder at Croydon 'ZD'. Adjourned Side Die.
Male, 18, b: failed to appear, warrant issued.
Female, 20, b: failed to appear, warrant issued.

(JULY)

Male, 13, b: failed to appear, warrant issued.

LIVERPOOL

THREATENING BEHAVIOUR NOT GUILTY PLEAS

Male, 17, w: 6 mths detention centre, bound over 2 yrs £200.
Male, 18, w: fined £150, bound over 2 yrs £200.
Male, 45, w: 40 days prison.

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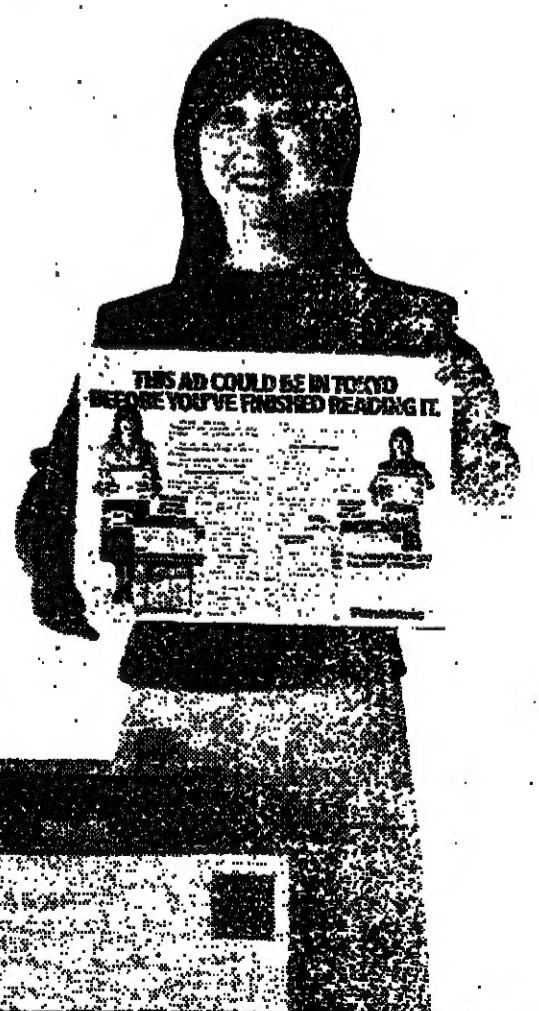
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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Nigerians thwart S Africa

Lagos. — Nigerian security forces say they have foiled an attempt by South African agents to buy large quantities of Nigerian oil from the country's Bonny terminal, near Port Harcourt, the News Agency of Nigeria reported.

Quoting an authoritative source, the agency said that a disguised South African vessel was intercepted last Monday by a Nigerian naval patrol after a tip-off from the security forces (Karan Thapar writes).

The source told the agency that the ship's captain was carrying a German passport while the other members of the crew had South African documents. The ship was said to be capable of carrying more than two million barrels of oil. The agency said that the ship has since moved three miles outside Nigerian waters.

Spanish oil toll reaches 200

Madrid. — Another victim of the poisoned cooking oil in Spain has died, bringing the death toll to 200. Doctors now believe, however, that the final toll will be less than had been feared.

"For reasons we don't understand, patients are recovering by themselves and returning to normal lives," said Dr Antonio Nardes, head of research into the oil at a Madrid hospital. "In some cases, the paralysis and weight loss simply stop. The fever just goes away."

Doublespeak prize for Haig

Boston, Nov. 22. — Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, who is given tongue-in-cheek credit for such fractured phrases as "careful caution" and "caveat my response" won the 1981 Doublespeak Award from an organization of English teachers.

Mr Haig edged out others in what the National Council of Teachers of English called language of "pernicious social or political consequences". Mr Ronald Reagan won last year for statements made during his presidential campaign.



Sakharov begins hunger strike

Moscow. — Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, isolated from the outside world in the city of Gorky, began a hunger strike in an attempt to make the Soviet government allow his son's fiancée, Elizabeth Alexeyeva, to join her future husband in the United States.

Dr Sakharov's wife, Yelena, is with him in Gorky, about 200 miles east of here where he has been exiled for the past 22 months.

Friends said that Dr Sakharov, who has a heart condition and is in fragile health, had deliberately decided to endanger his life.

Conference ends on the attack

Blantyre, Malawi. — A two-day conference between 12 developing southern African nations, 20 aid-giving countries and 12 international agencies ended with a communiqué warning South Africa.

It said that several participants shared the concern of the developing nations "at South African destabilization and sabotage actions affecting regional transport and communications development".

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400,000 join in Netherlands' biggest protest

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam, Nov. 22

Some 400,000 demonstrators marched through Amsterdam yesterday to protest against the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. It was the largest demonstration ever held in the Netherlands and the final and largest of the peace marches held in West European capitals, including Bonn, London, Brussels, Paris and Rome, this autumn.

Although the number of demonstrators taking part was twice that expected there were no serious incidents. A 19-year-old man was killed, however, when one of more than 2,000 buses carrying the demonstrators overturned on the way home.

Amsterdam's main station had to be closed for an hour when about 15,000 demonstrators simultaneously tried to take one of the 22 extra trains home.

Apparently impressed by the demonstration, Mr Andries van Agt, the Christian Democratic Prime Minister, told a meeting of his party yesterday that the Dutch Cabinet would actively follow a policy of peace aimed at the removal of nuclear weapons.

He called these weapons "a crime against God's creation". Referring to President Reagan's zero option proposal, Mr van Agt said: "Our voice has been heard."

President Nikolai Ceausescu of Romania, in an interview on Dutch television last night, called Mr Reagan's proposal "an important step" towards negotiations on the deployment of new missiles in Europe and the dismantling of existing systems.

Asked if this included the Soviet SS20 systems, Mr Ceausescu replied that Romania favoured the dismantling and destruction of all existing nuclear weapons systems. He added that this sentiment had been reflected in the peace march recently held in his country against all nuclear missiles. Romania is the only

East block country where such a demonstration has been held. President Ceausescu said Europe must play a more active role in the solution of problems concerning disarmament, peace and security.

Mr Van Agt's Christian Democratic Party was the only Government party not present at the Amsterdam demonstration.

The organisers, the Inter-Church Peace Council, had refused a speaker for the Christian Democrats because the party did not fully support the demonstration's official slogan opposing new nuclear missiles in Europe, calling on the Dutch Government to rescind its approval of Nato's decision to modernize theatre, nuclear weapons and calling on its Nato allies to put pressure on its Nato allies to also rescind this decision.

The two other parties in the centre-left coalition, Labour and the Democrats '66, both took part in the demonstration. Mr Wim Meijer, the parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, told the rally that as long as his party was in power there would be no new American missiles on Dutch soil.

His speech, however, was rendered nearly inaudible by the crowd voicing its disapproval over the far milder way in which he had expressed himself on the issue during the four-day debate in the Lower House of Parliament on the Cabinet's plans for the coming four years.

According to Mr Mient Jan Faber, the Secretary of the Inter-Church Peace Council, which claims to have been the source of inspiration for the demonstrations in other European capitals, the demonstration was aimed both against deployment of the new American missiles and against the destruction of all existing nuclear weapons systems.

About 500 members of the armed forces took part in the demonstration in uniform, despite orders forbidding them to do so.

Haig says Moscow attitude could change

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Nov. 22

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, said today that the Soviet Union's initial objections to President Reagan's proposal for nuclear arms reduction in Europe could change. And Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, said the arms reduction talks which began in Geneva on November 20 could lead to a "very fine result".

Speaking on separate television programmes both men emphasized that the negotiations for arms reductions could be successful only when the United States started from a position of strength. That was why it was building up its defences.

Mr Haig, interviewed on the programme, said the intended deployment of 572 improved Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe in 1983 was a response to the build-up of Soviet SS20s from 1975 on to the SS4s and SS5s which they had been intended to replace.

The proposal put forward by President Reagan in his speech on arms control this week was the so-called zero option which meant the Soviet Union removing those weapons in return for America refraining from deploying its Pershing and Cruise missiles.

Mr Haig said that if the Soviet Union were interested in genuine arms reduction they should remove the missiles and let the past history suggested that they were interested, but many times the assessments could change in the ebb and flow of international relations.

He remained optimistic that the Soviet leadership has a stake in reducing the burden of armaments, he said.

Finland's Centre Party snubs its leadership

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki, Nov. 22

Finland's Centre Party chose Mr Johannes Virolainen, aged 67, the Speaker of Parliament, as its candidate in January's presidential election after a furious fight against Mr Ahti Karjalainen.

This evening's result was a bitter blow to the party leadership, which all along has strongly supported Mr Karjalainen who also received indirect support from the Soviet Party paper, Pravda. He was long regarded as President Urho Kekkonen's heir apparent.

Mr Virolainen will be the main opponent of Mr Kekkonen's successor, Mr Mauno Koivisto, whom the Social Democrats chose as their candidate last week. Mr Koivisto is the clear favourite in the race; one poll indicated that 60 per cent of Finns want him as President.

Mr Virolainen's victory showed that the popular demand for change is clearly visible, because both Mr Virolainen and Mr Koivisto are snubbed by the centrist establishment, which has helped the ailing President Kekkonen to extend his influence to all fields of public life.

Unless forced President Kekkonen to resign in October, and all major parties have now chosen their candidates. The

Earlier, he said the Soviet Union had not finally rejected the zero option.

Mr Haig and Mr Weinberger suggested that the President's policy, speech on Wednesday had calmed fears of American intentions both among the governments and the people of Western Europe. Mr Haig pointed out that the anti-nuclear demonstration in Amsterdam — the largest the city had ever seen — had been planned long ago and the speech would not have had time to affect it.

Mr Weinberger said statements made on the possibility of nuclear war in Europe by American leaders, including the President, had not served to heighten nuclear fears. Interviewed on the programme Meet the Press he said: "When you examine what has been said it has not been in any sense inflammatory, although it has been written-up as such."

Both men were concerned at the build-up of Soviet and East European arms through Cuba into Nicaragua, and what Mr Haig described as a drift towards totalitarianism by the Nicaraguan Government.

The United States was considering what options were open to it. A force could not be drawn round American policy, Mr Haig said, but he reiterated the President's recent comments that there were no plans for deploying American troops anywhere in the world.

They also confirmed that a memorandum on strategic operations was soon to be signed between the United States and Israel.

AIDE REPLY ON GIFTS QUERIED

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Nov. 22

New allegations are reported against Mr Richard A. Falk, President's National Security Adviser. According to The New York Times today a renewed investigation by the Justice Department concerning whether Mr Allen received \$1,000 (£525) or \$10,000 for helping to arrange an interview between a Japanese journalist and Mrs. Nancy Reagan.

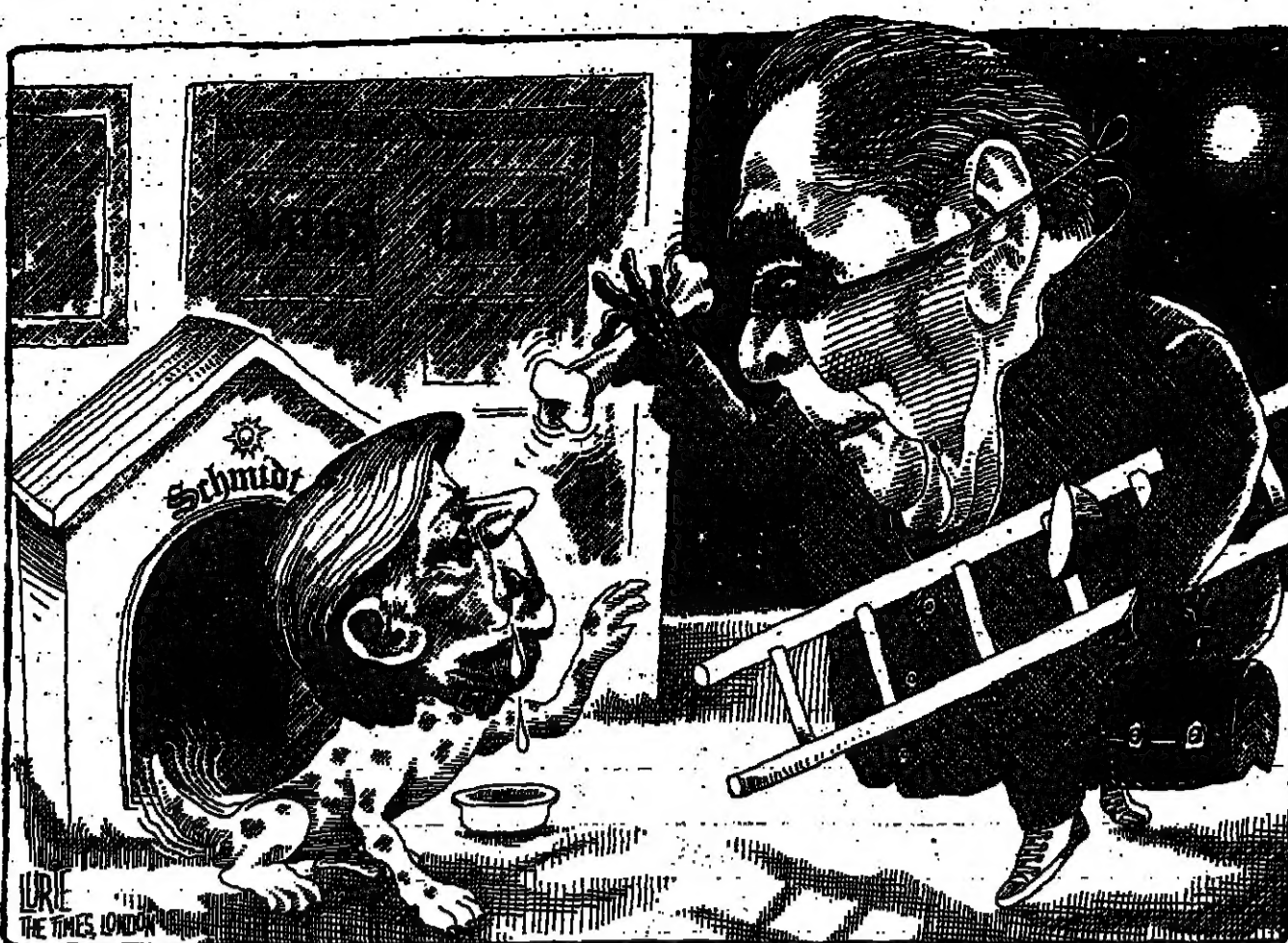
In a separate development yesterday Mr Allen said he had not violated any regulations in accepting two Seiko watches worth about \$170 each in connection with the interview.

Mr Allen said in a statement he accepted the watches before January 20 when he became a government official, but added that he could properly have received them anyway.

He said he was accepted "a personal gift for my wife from a friend of many years" as well as the case with other gifts exchanged between our families over a period of some 15 years.

The personal friend, although not named, is believed to be Mrs. Chizuko Takase, the wife of a man with whom Mr Allen has had a long business and social relationship.

An unnamed official, used as the source of The New York Times allegation, is reported as saying there was a discrepancy between what Mr Allen said he received from the Japanese and the amount written on two pieces of paper in the safe.



Begin calls critics of demolition 'hypocrites'

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Nov. 22

Criticism of Israel's policy of demolishing the family homes of teenage Arabs suspected of throwing petrol bombs mounted this weekend, and the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, responded by denouncing "preachers of morality" as hypocrites.

Several score Arabs and left-wing Israelis demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's Office during the weekly cabinet meeting in Jerusalem, chanting anti-government slogans.

Mr Abba Eban, the former Foreign Minister, joined Labour Party leaders who had earlier condemned the demolitions, saying they violated human rights.

The Prime Minister's Office issued a statement saying that in the first nine weeks after the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, when Labour was in power, 1,224 houses had been demolished; only 41 had been levelled by Likud governments in the next five years.

Labour Party spokesmen claimed their administration had been highly selective and had never blown up the homes of families of minors who had thrown petrol bombs that exploded harmlessly.

Mr Begin's office said the Government's actions protect the lives of soldiers and civilians.

Mr Hanna el Atrash, mayor of Beit Sahour near Bethlehem where three houses were demolished last week, appealed "to Israeli and international public opinion to do their utmost to halt such measures".

Yusuf el-Khatib, aged 50, chairman of the Village League in Ramallah who favoured negotiations with Israel, died tonight from the wounds he received in a terrorist attack on Tuesday. His 23-year-old son was killed in the attack.

Minister pleads: Mr Abba Eban, Minister of Labour, Welfare and Immigrants Absorption, entered a plea in his last case this morning after a tedious rearguard fight against standing trial. He pleaded not guilty to charges of using money from a free loan fund to pay for his own household expenses.

The Minister announced today that he was taking leave of absence from the Cabinet.

Lawyers' move in assassination case Plan to put Sadat policy on trial

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, Nov. 22

Lawyers representing the four men accused of assassinating President Anwar Sadat are devising an ingenious plan to turn the military court proceedings in Cairo into a public debate on Egypt's politics, morality and constitutional behaviour.

The advocates, all four of whom were appointed by the semi-independent Egyptian Lawyers' Syndicate, but who were excluded from yesterday's initial hearing, hope to use the results of a quite separate series of legal cases brought against the Egyptian leader to prove that he broke the law when he imprisoned more than 1,000 opponents of his regime in the month before his murder.

They then intend to argue that the military court cannot sentence Lieutenant Khalid Islambouly and his three colleagues because, according to their legal interpretation, Islamic law does not permit anyone who opposes an unjust ruler to be punished.

The legal niceties of their case are, of course, very fine, even fanciful, and few lawyers, who have previously defended members of the Takfir Wal Hegira (Repentance and Flight from Sin) extremist movement in the Egyptian courts, cannot really hope to save their clients from execution.

The Egyptian press has declared the defendants guilty ever since Mr Sadat's murder on October 6 and in the court yesterday the bearded Lieutenant Islambouly himself shouted: "I am the one who killed the tyrant. I killed the pharaohs."

During a military exercise in the Western Desert this afternoon the Egyptian Defence Minister announced that the man whom Mr Sadat had retained his post under President Mubarak.

Mr Ramadan brought his cases before Mr Sadat's death, but he has now asked the court to speed up its decision.

A document submitted to the court early this month claims that the man whom Mr Sadat had retained his post under President Mubarak.

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Lieutenant Islambouly's principal lawyer is Mr Abdul Halim Hassan Ramadan, a balding man in his early fifties who vainly defended the Muslim fanatic Mustafa Shukri from the death penalty in 1977. Mr Ramadan brought a series of private cases against Mr Sadat, the first of which, on May 14 this year, he won and the second of which is to open in a Cairo court on Tuesday.

In the earlier hearing, judgment was given against Mr Sadat when the Cairo High Court upheld a claim by Mr Ramadan that the Egyptian President should not be permitted to make slanderous accusations against named political opponents on television or radio and that these opponents should have the right of reply on radio and television.

The court's decision was not publicized in Cairo and there is no evidence that Mr Sadat even heard of the case. None of his serious political opponents ever appeared on Egyptian television.

But Tuesday's hearing could prove more important. Mr Ramadan is to ask a constitutional court in the Cairo suburb of Giza to rule as unconstitutional Mr Sadat's decision to imprison more than 1,000 of his political opponents last September.

The case names not only the dead Egyptian leader but also Mr Nabawy Ismail, Mr Sadat's long-standing, and highly unpopular, Foreign Minister who has retained his post under President Mubarak.

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of all medical attention. A further case, brought by one of Mr Ramadan's legal colleagues, asks the court to rule that Mr Sadat was acting unconstitutionally when he called "the Copcat" Piss Shenouda who now lives in seclusion in a monastery 50 miles from Cairo.

If the court should again rule in Mr Ramadan's favour, and it is not impossible that this might happen, then he can go to the second hearing of Lieutenant Islambouly's trial armed with some potentially embarrassing material that will at least force the military court to consider Mr Sadat's political actions.

Mr Abdul Halim Mandour, who is defending a student accused of helping to plan President Sadat's killing, said tonight that Lieutenant Islambouly had not at first wanted to be defended. "He refused to accept a defence lawyer and kept calling me. 'We have God with us. God will defend us.' I told him he had to accept a defence and I think he understands that now."

All the 24 men accused of murdering or conspiring to murder Mr Sadat appeared inside a steel cage when the two-hour military tribunal opened yesterday. Lieutenant Islambouly himself held up a Koran and so did the man alleged to have fired the fatal shots at Mr Sadat.

The prisoners repeatedly chanted "Allah akbar" (God is great) although Egyptian television deleted these episodes from its coverage of the trial.

According to the Egyptian Defence Minister today, military personnel found guilty by the court will be put before a firing squad and civilians will be hanged.

Edward Mortimer, page 8

Britain sending troops to peacekeeping force

By Peter Hopkirk

But he added: "If the countries of the European Community want to contribute to the efforts for peace in the Middle East, it is necessary for them to participate in the multinational force to be established in Sinai."

It was high time the European countries clarified their position on the Middle East, abandoned their hesitant attitude and gave their full support to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, under the direction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Plan presented: Saudi Arabia formally submitted to the Middle East peace formula to the Arab League foreign ministers (Godfrey Morrison writes from Jeddah).

The plan, one of whose points is widely interpreted as offering implied de facto recognition to Israel in return for Israeli concessions, has been widely welcomed in the West and has been described by spokesmen for moderate Arab governments as a positive step in the long search for Middle East peace.

But it is already clear that it will not gain unanimous Arab support. Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has already said he will not attend this week's summit, describing the plan as a sellout of the Arab cause. It is also believed here that some or all of the other members of the "Strategic Front" (Syria, South Yemen, Iraq and Algeria) will refuse to go along with it.

There are also serious bilateral problems. The only countries not represented at yesterday's meeting by their foreign ministers were Algeria and Mauritania, which sent senior officials instead. This was almost certainly due to the sour relations between these two countries and Morocco, the host at this week's meetings.

Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, arrived unexpectedly in Riyadh yesterday and immediately had talks with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia (Reuters reports).

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Judge calls Broglie case French Watergate

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov. 22

M. Michel Poniatowski, the Interior Minister at the time of the murder of Prince Jean de Broglie in December 1978, declared today that he would only appear as a witness in the case now being tried by the Paris assizes if he had assurances from President Mitterrand himself that the presiding judge of the court had failed in his duty of impartiality and discretion.

M. André Gresse, the presiding judge, caused a sensation in court on Friday by reading out a prepared statement in which he accused M. Poniatowski of "lying by omission" at the time of the original investigation into the murder.

Mr Gresse also accused senior police officials, including the head of the criminal police department at the time, of withholding information from the judicial authorities during the five years of preparation of the case by three successive investigating magistrates.

"Justice has been treated in this affair as a negligible quantity," the judge asserted. "A man who was an ordinary criminal case has been turned into a French Watergate as a result."

It is unprecedented in the annals of French justice for a senior judge to pronounce what amounts to a verdict, not on the accused in the dock, but on several of the witnesses who have yet to be called to testify.

For the first two weeks in the case were taken up with the interrogation of the four men alleged to have instigated or carried out the murder of the prince. Next week begins the hearing of the testimony of the principal leaders, including M. Poniatowski, and 63 police officials, including all the most senior personalities in the police hierarchy at the time.

The accusing finger pointed at them and at the former minister by Mr Gresse left everyone in court dumbfounded. Opinion was sharply divided as to whether it was a belated display of independent judgement or a systematic dismantling by the judge of the case or a demonstration of political opportunism which is frequently laid at the door of the judiciary in this country.

M. Poniatowski said in his statement that he saw Mr Gresse's remarks as a "provocation" since the presiding judge has spoken in my place, and insisted that I lied by omission, which is contrary to the truth, and therefore libellous."

He would still agree to testify, he said, if President Mitterrand, in his capacity as chairman of the Higher Council for the Judiciary, were prepared to say whether the criteria of impartiality and discretion applied to the presiding judge.

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Rightists go on rampage after big Franco rally

From Richard Wigg Madrid, Nov 22

Extreme right-wing politicians today used a mass rally here marking the sixth anniversary of General Franco's death to denounce the governing Centre Democratic Union, claiming that it was an inevitable part of "the system now destroying Spain".

Señor Blas Pinar called on the right-wingers assembled in the Plaza del Oriente, many of whom were dressed in paramilitary blue uniforms, to switch their votes to his neo-Falangist New Force movement at the next general elections which, he predicted, were coming soon.

Both he and Señor Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, the leader of the Falangist Youth movement, urged Spaniards not to vote again for the Centre Democrats whom they held responsible for "insults to the armed forces, divorce, the break-up of the country, amnesty for the terrorists and the legitimisation of the Communist Party". All this had been allowed out of fear, they maintained, of Marxism and liberalism.

Today's rally was the first of the new annual Franco memorial events to be held since last February's abortive military coup. The extreme right this year had expended much energy to keep up the pressure on the troubled Government. Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

But the turnout, estimated to have been less than 100,000, was only very slightly more than last year's and therefore something of a failure.

After today's rally hundreds of young right-wingers clashed with the police in Madrid's main thoroughfare, the Gran Vía, after attempting to drive, despite the heavy traffic, in lengthy car processions, waving Spanish flags and shouting their horns in unison.

Last night, there were similar noisy scenes and the police made 26 arrests after groups had disrupted traffic while other right-wingers had strewn refuse from balconies. This morning continued in central Madrid up to 4 a.m.

The crowds at the rally trampled on two big hoardings displaying the slogan "Long live liberty" heralding celebrations early next month to mark the "day of the 1978 democratic constitution".

The right-wingers claimed that these hoardings had been erected in the square on Friday on the orders of Madrid's Socialist and Communist controlled city corporation to provoke the rally.

Mr Ian Gibson, the British author of a biography of José Antonio Primo de Rivera, the founder of the Falange, was roughed-up by bodyguards of Señor Fernandez Cuesta after the two men had taken part in a weekend Spanish television programme. Mr Gibson had incurred their ire by referring in the programme to documents proving that the Falange's founder had received funds from Mussolini's Italy.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo finally succeeded yesterday in his plan to combine the leadership of the ruling party with his post of Prime Minister. He obtained 181 votes out of 238 in the party's National Council.

Chinese 'poised to take Hanoi in 1979'

From David Bonavia Hongkong, Nov 22

China would easily have captured Hanoi during its 1979 war with Vietnam, but withdrew after 16 days because of political considerations, it is stated in a book published here and believed to reflect strategic thinking in Peking.

The Chinese Army suffered severe losses in the early days of the war because of old-fashioned tactics, poor quality steel in its tanks, and problems of communication and supply, according to the author, Mr Li Man-kin, a prominent pro-Peking journalist.

The numerous photographs and tactical maps in the book could have been obtained only with the collaboration of the Chinese authorities, observers consider.

The Soviet Union let Vietnam down by not attacking China from the north, even after an ultimatum from President Brezhnev had been disregarded by the Chinese, the book says. This proved that the Soviet Union was only a "paper polar bear".

The United States should learn from China in opposing Vietnam, the book says. The East, as the Chinese call it, and should offer stronger resistance to Cuban military intervention overseas, Mr Li writes.

After initial setbacks caused by out-of-date "human wave" tactics, China's army commanders overran Vietnamese positions and captured the strategic point of Lang Son from where it would have been relatively easy to capture Hanoi, he adds.

Mr Li says it was never China's intention to occupy Vietnam's territory indefinitely, and this confused the Vietnamese, who had expected a longer war and planned to use guerrilla-type resistance tactics.

"The Sino-Vietnamese border is far from peaceful and new conflicts could lead to another Sino-Vietnamese war", Mr Li concludes.

He claims five Vietnamese divisions were wiped out by Chinese troops, and two others badly mauled, including elite units. There is no official figure for casualties, but they are believed to have totalled about 50,000 on both sides.



Pope resumes travels

Collevalenza, Italy, Nov 22. — The Pope today left Rome for the first time since he was shot last May and plunged into crowds, kissing babies and shaking hands.

He visited the hilltop shrine (above) of this Umbrian village 100 miles north of Rome and quickly returned to his old style of close contact with crowds, much to the evident concern of his bodyguards.

The semi-official Vatican daily *L'Osservatore Romano* said that the visit restated the Pope's apostolic mission that is due to take him next year to Britain.

The Pope arrived by helicopter to a welcome from 5,000 people. In one of the tightest security operations ever mounted for a papal trip, hundreds of heavily-armed carabinieri, police, and Italian security men searched everyone, aged pilgrim or church dignitary, in the area.

In a sermon he strongly attacked man-made "horrible threats of destruction". He made a fresh condemnation of the world arms race saying that man's apparent pursuit of self-destruction was nothing less than the work of the devil. — Reuters.

Rains and seed bring hope East Africa's hunger pains abate as nutrition problems improve

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Nov 22

From a crisis situation in which thousands died of starvation, the drought-prone areas of Eastern Africa have changed drastically in the past year. International aid officials say there is still a serious situation in the Karamoja region of Uganda, in the refugee camps of Somalia and Djibouti, and in the drought-hit areas of Ethiopia, but in all these areas nutritional standards have improved dramatically over the past year.

Last year, the world was shocked by television pictures of Karamoja, showing matchstick-like children fighting for food in emergency aid centres, and dead bodies lying by the side of dusty roads. The combination of a failure of seasonal rains and the chaos left by the overthrow of the Amin regime in Uganda is conservatively estimated to have resulted in 50,000 deaths, half of them children.

Today, the mission schools in Karamoja are overflowing with children who, instead of sitting listlessly while waiting for food, are demonstrating their energy in boisterous games.

Fortunately the rains were generous this year, and the timely provision of seed and hoes, as well as tractor ploughing by relief groups, helped to produce crops of sorghum, which in most areas of Karamoja are at least adequate.

An official of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) said: "the aid agencies are still at work in Karamoja, but the emphasis has changed from relief to rehabilitation".

The 300,000 people of Karamoja, who in the past relied on their herds of cattle and goats for food, have had to adjust themselves to a new situation, as most of their livestock either died in the drought or were stolen by cattle rustlers.

The emphasis of the aid agencies is now to encourage the Karamojong people to grow crops for their own survival. Relief food is still being provided on a large scale, but much of it is distributed in food-for-work schemes, such as road repairing and tree planting.

In Somalia, life has improved in the country's 35 refugee camps since torrential rains last April ended two years of drought — and caused disastrous floods. The floods have now gone, and the refugee population has fallen somewhat, partly because the guerrilla war in the neighbouring Ogaden province of Ethiopia has abated.

Up to 5,000 refugees each month have been returning to their traditional lands in the Ogaden. At one time the Somali Government figure for the refugee population was 1.3 million. Results of a recent census carried out in the camps have not yet been announced, but United Nations agencies estimate the refugee population at 650,000 — still an enormous burden on a country of about four million people.

Ninety per cent of the camp inhabitants are women and children. There is still a high degree of malnutrition, and a high incidence of tuberculosis and other diseases.

Food is being imported in large quantities, mostly under United Nations or other aid schemes, to feed the refugees. Effective steps have been taken to prevent this food from being diverted to the guerrillas.

In the tiny state of Djibouti, three years of minimal rainfall ended last March, when torrential rains flooded large areas. Of the country's 300,000 population, over a tenth are refugees from neighbouring Somalia or Ethiopia. Infant mortality is 280 per 1,000, and half the children under three are malnourished, according to UNICEF.

The 30,000 people in refugee camps depend on subsidies, mainly from France, Saudi Arabia and the EEC, and on relief food from the United States Agency for International Development, as well as the United Nations World Food Programme.

In Ethiopia, out of a population of 31 millions, at least one and a half million rely on relief food. But there has been some success in building new community centres in areas where people have resettled after moving away from districts hit by droughts.

This year there were more crop failures in Tigré, in eastern Wollo, and in the Ogaden. The Ethiopian authorities say emergency relief will continue to be needed throughout 1982.

Ironically, a reduction in guerrilla activity in the Ogaden has increased relief problems there, because of the women and children moving back into Ethiopia from Somali refugee camps.

Ethiopia says it needs \$200m (£110m) to care for its homeless and drought-hit population, but it has so far received little more than a tenth of that figure.



Reprisals fear after harijan massacre

From Kuldeep Nayyar, Delhi, Nov 22

A revenge attack by upper caste Indians against harijans (formerly untouchables) one of whose number was said to have been involved with the wife of an upper caste Hindu, led to 24 harijans being killed, and six injured at Deoli, a remote village in Uttar Pradesh.

Details now coming to light reveal that a gang of upper caste Hindus raided the village in the afternoon splitting into small groups each surrounding a cluster of houses.

One eye-witness said people were shot in the fields and children were thrown in the air and shot. The harijans in the village later threatened revenge. Retaliation and blood for blood may be round the corner, was one comment from a person who subsequently visited the village.

Mr Zail Singh, the Indian Home Minister, who went by helicopter to the village, admitted: "The authorities have failed to protect the lives and property of the people." Mr Jagjivan Ram, a former harijan Minister of Defence, suggested that harijans be provided with arms.

The killings come in the wake of a controversy over claims that Indian Muslims, backed by Arab money, are persuading harijans to convert to Islam. This has led to fears that Hinduism is in danger. Hindus constitute 82 per cent of India's population and nearly 15 per cent of them are harijans.

The Home Ministry's assessment is that the conversions to some extent have been "influenced" by outsiders and money coming from abroad, although the government in Tamil Nadu, where mass conversions took place, said in a report to Delhi that there had been no instances of money being paid.

One result of the controversy over conversions has been to create fear among ordinary Muslims in India who are afraid of becoming the focus of anger.

The problem is basically that of Hindu society itself. Harijans are treated as less than human. Even today the discrimination against them in villages is such that they cannot sit with caste Hindus, cannot drink from the same well and cannot eat with them.

A social worker who has returned from the Rajasthan countryside where he did relief work following floods told me that while Hindus and Muslims would queue up for medicines in the same line there would be a separate queue for harijans.

Singapore plea for Cambodian unity

Bangkok, The Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) today increased its efforts to persuade nationalistic factions in Cambodia to overcome their differences and unite in a government against Vietnam (Neil Kelly writes).

Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Supphiah Dharmabalan, the Foreign Minister, urged Cambodian leaders, as the Thai Government did earlier, "to join hands against Vietnam".

The Malaysian and Philippines foreign ministers are coming to Bangkok later this week to make similar representations to the factions — the communist Khmer Rouge, and the two non-communist groups the Khmer Peoples' National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the forces of Prince Sihanouk, the former head of state.

European Law Report

Marketing practices challenged

Between International Business Machines Corporation, applicant, and The Commission of the European Communities, defendant, and Memorex S.A., intervenor. Case No 60/81.

Before the president Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars, and Judges C. Bosco, A. Tournier, Lord MacKenzie Stuart, T. Koopmans, U. Everling and E. Gevecke, Advocate-General: Sir Gordon Slynn.

Judgment given on November 11, 1981.

The Commission, which had received complaints, has been conducting an investigation of the marketing practices of the applicant in order to determine whether or not they amount to an abuse of a dominant position on the market within the meaning of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

The applicant (IBM) brought an action under the second paragraph of Article 173 of the EEC Treaty for a declaration that the measures of the Commission of which IBM was notified in a letter dated 19 December 1980, infringing a procedure against IBM pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation No 17 of the Council of 6 February 1962, and notifying IBM of a statement of objections, or the statement of objections itself, are void.

The application is founded on three grounds which may be briefly summarized as follows:

(a) The statement of objections is not clear or complete and inadequate time has been allowed for submitting a reply so that it conflicts with the fundamental principles concerning the rights of the defence.

(b) The acts which are the subject-matter of the application were not adopted by a collegiate decision of all the Commissioners.

(c) The Commission was under a duty to have regard to the relevant principles of international law, in particular the principles of comity and non-interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

The Commission entered an objection of inadmissibility, claiming that the court should declare the application inadmissible.

By an order of the court of May 13, 1981, Memorex S.A., the defendant, was allowed to intervene before the Commission, and the Commission was allowed to intervene and claim that the court should declare the application inadmissible.

On May 29, 1980, the applicant submitted an application for the adoption of interim measures seeking the suspension of the Commission's administrative procedure, but the president of the court made an interlocutory order on July 7, 1981, dismissing that application.

According to Article 173 of the Treaty, proceedings may be brought for a declaration that acts of the Council and the Commission other than recommendations or opinions are void.

In order to ascertain whether the measures in question are acts within the meaning of Article 173 it is necessary, therefore, to look to their substance, and not to their form.

The effects, and the legal character, of the initiation of an administrative procedure pursuant to the provisions of Regulation No 17 and of the notification of objections are provided for in Article 2 of Regulation No 99/63 must be determined in the light of the purpose of such acts in the context of the Commission's administrative procedure in matters of competition, detailed rules for which have been laid down in the above-mentioned regulations.

Whilst a statement of objections may have the effect of showing that it is incurring a real risk of being fined by the Commission, that is merely a consequence of fact, and not a legal consequence which the statement of objections is intended to produce.

An application for a declaration that the initiation of a procedure and a statement of

Court of Justice of the European Communities

Marketing practices challenged

objections are void might make it necessary for the court to arrive at a decision on questions on which the Commission has not yet had an opportunity to state its position and would as a result anticipate the arguments on the substance of the case, confusing different procedural states both administrative and judicial. It would thus be incompatible with the system of the division of powers between the Commission and the court and of the remedies laid down by the Treaty, as well as the requirements of justice and the proper course of the administrative procedure to be followed in the Commission.

It follows from the foregoing that neither the initiation of a procedure nor a statement of objections may be considered, on the basis of their nature and the legal effects they produce, as being decisions within the meaning of Article 173 of the Treaty, which may be challenged in an action for a declaration that they are void. In the context of the administrative procedure as laid down by Regulations No 17 and No 99/63, they are procedural measures adopted preparatory to the decision which represents their culmination.

The court dismissed the application as inadmissible, and ordered the applicant to pay the costs, including the costs of the intervenor, Memorex S.A., and the costs resulting from the adoption of interim measures and the production of information and documents concerning the commission's initiation of the procedure.

Judgment: Lever QC, David Edward QC, of the 10th, Bar, John Swift QC, Christopher Bellamy and Nicholas Farwood counsel for the applicant, Solicitors for the applicant, Messrs. Clegg and Co., John Temple Lang, legal adviser, and Goetz Zeehausen, agent, for the defendant, Ivo Jean-François Bellis of the Brussels Bar for the intervenor.

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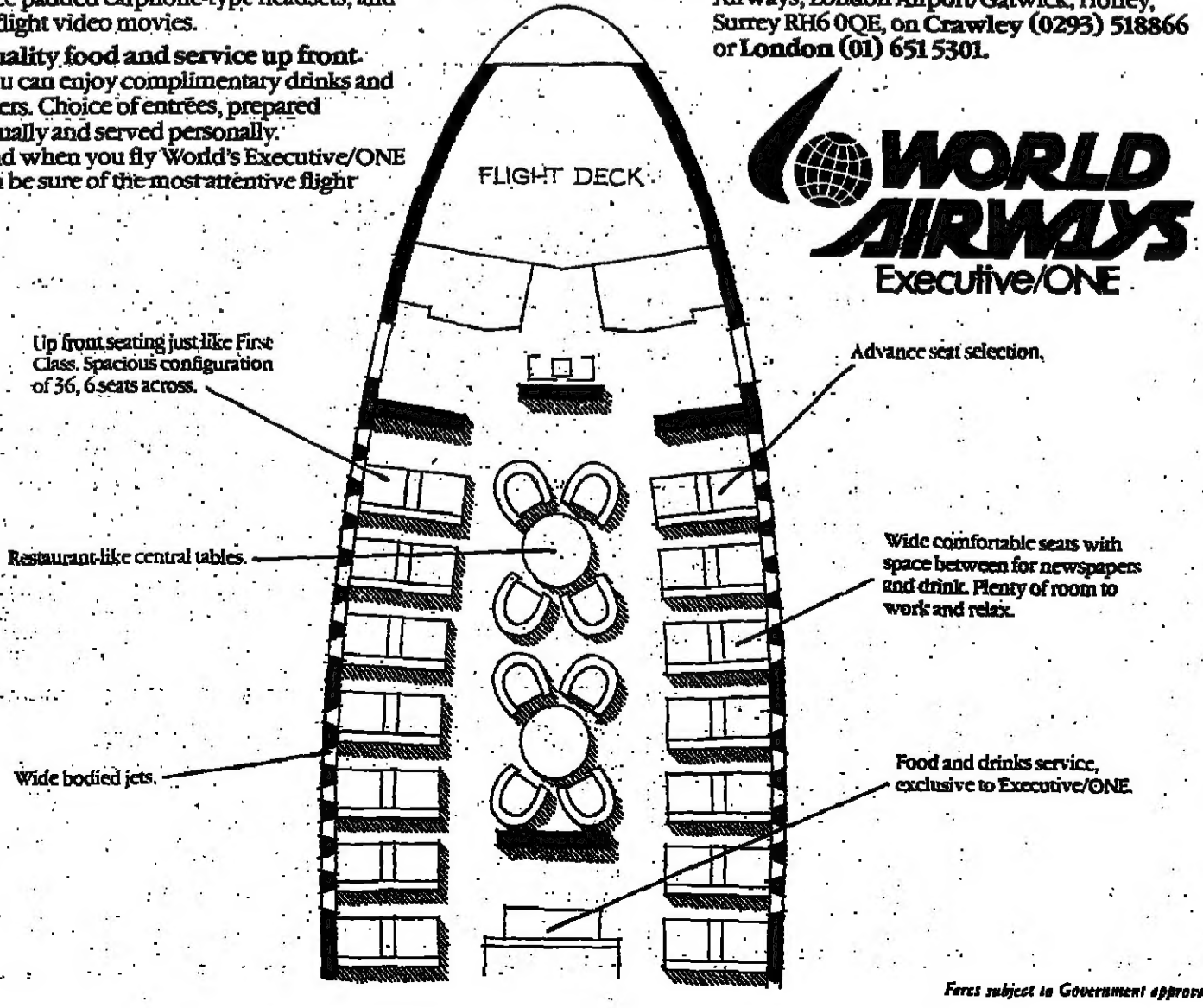
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Suddenly Egypt notices its new leader

Edward Mortimer reports on the strange mood in Cairo as President Sadat's assassins stand trial

The atmosphere in Cairo just now is quite strange. Officially, Egypt is suffering from the tragic loss of a great leader, but down in his palaces, the assassins — including senior government officials — talk as though there had been a long overdue change of government resulting from a massive popular vote.

The hopes of Egyptians of the most diverse political opinions are focused on one man: President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak. Seldom can a man's public image have been so totally transformed in such a short time on the basis of so little. In Sadat's lifetime Mubarak was the butt of much popular humour, based on the apparently purely ceremonial character of his role in the regime.

He was constantly visible to the public, yet managed to avoid having a political profile of any kind, and thus acquired the reputation of a characterless yes-man. It was assumed that he owed his position to the fact that Sadat considered him too stupid to constitute a political threat. His slightly bovine physique and fixed smile at public occasions earned him the nickname of *la vache qui rit* after the cow in the commercials for a brand of French processed cheese.

Other sobriquets were "the witness who saw all but remembered nothing", and "Tefal" — because, it was alleged, however often you told him something it would never stick.

All that has gone — gone

the way of the jokes they used to make in Spain about Prince Juan Carlos when Franco was still alive. Professor Saad-al-din Ibrahim, a political scientist at the American University of Cairo, was attending a conference abroad at the time of Sadat's assassination. Returning home the day after Mubarak's election as president, he was surprised to hear from his housemaid that most of her acquaintances had gone along to vote, even though the result was a foregone conclusion.

He was even more surprised to find that most of the students in his class had also voted. Elections have not had a high credibility in Egypt in the recent past, and few people bothered to vote unless they needed, for some reason, to curry favour with the administration. But Professor Ibrahim was even less prepared for the reason given by both the maid and the students for the high turnout: "this man is good — he's like Nasser."

"Like Nasser? Mubarak?" "Well, we didn't see him before." On the face of it an extraordinary remark but in subjective sense true. Mubarak had been visible before, but not seen, because the limelight was always on Sadat — just as Sadat had hardly been perceived so long as he was working in the shadow of Nasser.

Now, the cartoonists and the public suddenly discovered a physical resemblance between Mubarak and Nasser. People began to remark on the fact that



Mubarak and Nasser: not just a physical resemblance

Mubarak's name had never figured in the stories of personal corruption circulated about Sadat's family and entourage.

Since the assassination Mubarak has appeared to cultivate the Nasser image, though without acknowledging it publicly so that it is possible, at least in the first instance, he begins his speeches with Nasser's formula, "O citizens! Instead of Sadat's 'brothers and sisters', and faces them with Nasserian phrases such as "revolutionary purity".

On one occasion he lifted, without acknowledgment, a whole paragraph from Nasser's speech on Syria's secession from the United Arab Republic in 1961. But what has struck people especially has been the quiet seriousness of his manner, in contrast to the extravagant and often vulgar rhetorical style favoured by Sadat. The word constantly used in conversations about him is

"dignity" — a quality which Egyptians feel Nasser displayed, and Sadat lacked.

The negative and undignified aspects of Nasser's rule — the humiliation of 1967, the long and squalid war in Yemen, the restrictions on personal freedom and the omnipresent secret police — are largely forgotten now, eclipsed by the more recent shortcomings of Sadat. The qualities now attributed to Mubarak are those which Sadat is felt to have lacked: modesty, efficiency, punctuality, brevity, painstaking attention to detail, hard work, politeness to opponents, concern for the dignity of the Egyptian people, and a willingness to work with the Arab world and other Arab states for a solution of the Palestinian problem.

In the area of public order and domestic politics, Mubarak has already begun seeking détente by inviting opposition leaders to talk to him and listening respectfully to their opinions. He

has told them that those arrested in September will be released as soon as the "Socialist Prosecutor" has established that they had no connexion with any violent conspiracy: this should mean freedom soon for Muhammad Hakeem and the other well-known intellectuals now in prison. The cases of those arrested under the state of emergency after Sadat's assassination are likely to take longer to resolve, but will be dealt with in the same spirit.

A new government is expected very soon, perhaps headed by the moderate and generally respected Prime Minister of the mid 1970s, Abdul-Aziz Hegazi. There may well also be changes in a liberal direction in the press.

No doubt the Government will continue to take a tough line with Islamic extremist groups, especially on university campuses. The assassination has awakened many people to the danger such groups represent, and for the first time ordinary citizens have been helping the authorities to identify and arrest their members.

But in the last resort Islamic agitation reflects the general problems of society and lack of confidence in the state and its ideology. If Mubarak continues to inspire confidence in his ability and willingness to tackle Egypt's general problems, militant Islam in its more violent and intolerant forms will wither away, as it did under Nasser after 1956. If not, Egypt's worst ordeals may still be to come.



An old lady sits knitting outside her prefabricated house in the mountain-top village of Balvano, one of the places devastated by the earthquake a year ago today.

Shock waves that linger a year later

Avellino. The great earthquake which struck the south of Italy a year ago today is, in the way some of the victims look at it, just about to make its real effect felt.

Here in the Irpinia countryside the problems originally looked totally different from those of Naples, where the long-term consequences quite soon began to be clear. The great areas of death here looked more simply a challenge involving emergency aid, to be met by reconstruction rather than the solution of huge urban problems which Naples required. But now, here too the sense of impending new responsibilities is heavy.

No disrespect meant towards the nearly 3,000 people who died under the rubble of their homes. They will be commemorated with dignity throughout the whole stricken area this weekend. At St Angelo, d'Angelo di Lombardi, where the town almost disappeared a year ago, there are plans for an all-night vigil in the biting cold, and the dawn of the anniversary will be met simply by the glare of army searchlights illuminating ruins.

The shock of the tragedy is still strongly present. A woman selling flowers in a prefabricated metal cubicle wept as she recalled what a stock she had had before. "Yes, we sold flowers then but we also sold furniture, clothes, shoes, we used to say (she underlined the irony) that we sold everything you could want from the cradle to the grave. The shop was full of stock that night because we were preparing for Christmas. And suddenly we were just standing in the streets with nothing left at all."

Winter will again be hard for some but on nothing like the scale of last year when many survivors spent bitter months in tents and caravans. Most of them will have a prefabricated house. Government special commissioner, Signor Giuseppe Zamberletti, was able to close his terms with his head held reasonably high. The established timetable is not quite being met but he reported that already 12,171 prefabricated houses were now complete in the 35 towns covered by the damage and another 1,400 were required. Outside the worst hit zone 6,300 had been provided and another 5,000 were needed.

He now leaves to become Italy's first minister for civil defence. Adding the number of containers which have been set up (St Angelo's town hall is a group of seven containers) he points out that he had housed the equivalent of a city of 120,000 inhabitants within the help of a staff of a size that would normally administer a town with a tenth of that population.

All is not bright however. With his emergency arrangements for substantial subsidies should technically come to an end and greater self-sufficiency will be expected from the local administration and from the victims themselves. There

is still a widespread problem of a failure to provide many of the prefabricated houses with drainage, running water and electricity.

A family of farmers living near a village called Cugni lost their original home and have adapted the animal stalls as accommodation, despite the fact that the splendid prefabricated house stands near the stalls. Asked why this was, he replied: "They brought us the house months ago and told us we would have to wait for other workmen to come and put it in order." They have never come. The house has no windows, flooring, toilet or ceiling. There are also tremendous discrepancies between the performances in one town and another.

Colliano, for instance, a town of 4,600 people lost the comparatively low number of three people. Most of the houses had to be evacuated and political rivalries have helped up any decisions as to where prefabricated houses should be placed.

Only 20 miles away — both towns are in the Avellino province — Conza lost 183 dead. The old town no longer exists but the survivors live in apartment blocks. The prefabricated houses lower down in the valley with the schools, bars and shops already functioning. The Catholic organisation Caritas, which organised aid to the whole area has chosen Conza as the town where the anniversary ceremony will take place on Monday.

At St Angelo they want neither guests nor speeches. Their mayor is a lady, Signorina Rosanna Repole, a 31-year-old schoolteacher who a year ago found herself suddenly thrust into the job when the former mayor died in the earthquake.

She holds the meetings of her municipal council in a prefabricated social centre donated by a Perugia industrialist. They are admittedly long-winded. The fact remains that the subject last night was how to speed the equivalent of some £34m in reconstruction, and the public in a town of 4,000 inhabitants (5,000 a year ago) was expected to take an intelligent interest.

The idea of public discussion of the emergency affairs is an element of novelty in several of these little towns. "Debates of this kind," said one, "would not have taken place before the earthquake."

One of the fears most frequently expressed is that the great opportunity for radical change will be lost and everything will return to the traditional inertia of before the tragedy. At the petrol pump in the small town of San Angelo, a lot had been done, including demolition of damaged buildings. "But don't forget that the money for the demolition went to the pockets of well-known Christian Democrats." Irpinia knew this style of government long before Christian Democrats were heard of.

Peter Nichols

The ox of Ulster lowers his horns

by Alan Hamilton

The chill night air of Crumlin, County Antrim, is filled with the insistent throbbing of tribal tom-toms, distant in the dark, but processing ever nearer until they emerge into the watery light of a single street lamp. The tune, reedy and off-key, is "The Sash" and the Big Bass Drum is decorated with a full-colour portrait of Prince Charles. The band of the Crumlin Young Loyalists is beating out a welcome for the tribe's witch doctor, medicine man and self-appointed warlord, Ian Paisley.

Two hundred people fill the bleak Orange Hall to await the entrance of The Big Lad. They are simple, unadorned folk, farmers mainly, who know what they want to hear and know that they will hear it.

The meeting of the South Antrim branch of the Democratic Unionist Party opens with a reading from Psalm 37: "Fret not thyself because of evildoers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity, for they shall soon be cut down like the grass, and wither as the green herb." The hall stands for a minute's silence "for those killed or maimed by IRA terrorists."

Suddenly Paisley, an hour late, appears at the back of

the hall and the audience rises to its feet in a tidal wave of approbation. "Thank you very much," he bellows from the platform, and the applause stops suddenly as though switched off.

He addresses them for an hour, at never less than full volume. The microphone goes wrong but it does not matter; Paisley does not need one. "I can go everywhere in Ulster because I lead the people of Ulster," he roars. The faithful stamp the floor. He mentions the Official Unionists and a voice from the back shouts "traitors!"

"Margaret Thatcher can make wee Willie Whitewash tremble, but she will not be getting rid of Ian Paisley," he spits out. "Thatcher" as though he had just eaten a bad apple, the way he spits out "Pope".

"We prefer to die than give in to the tyranny of Dublin," he shouts, arms waving and fingers pointing as though he were acting out a cowboy's last stand in some awful second-rate movie. He revels in describing his recent behaviour in the Commons and tells his God-fearing audience that the Chamber is a den of homosexuality, abortion and other nameless vices.

He scorns David Steel as fit to be called a man, and the speaker as effete and powerless.

As he closes, he stamps his foot as he bellows: "Thank God we are on the march at last, and the audience gives the kind of ovation usually reserved for pop concerts. The band plays the National Anthem, and large plastic



Ian Paisley, rousing his supporters for today's day of action:

"I can go everywhere in Ulster because I lead the people of Ulster... Thank God we are on the march at last"

buckets are passed round for a collection. The tribe has carried out another traditional rite, and they go home feeling strengthened, much as East Londoners once felt strengthened by the oratory of Mr. Enoch Powell.

Paisley's appeal is truly tribal, and like other demagogues of his stamp, he plays heavily on fear. His skillful blend of Calvinistic righteousness and cheap political opportunism strikes a perfect chord. His supporters are the descendants of the Plantation Scots who were given the best land in Ulster, and have nurtured it over centuries with typically Scottish dedication and hard work. Like the white settlers of Rhodesia, they fear that all they have created will be taken away from them.

Like the Afrikaners, with whom they share a fundamentalist and deeply held Calvinist religion, they feel beleaguered and surrounded, and they share the same deep fear and hatred of Communism, which they believe would grow like a fatal cancer in a upland Republic, can Ireland. Their enemy was once only Dublin; now they

perceive an unholy alliance between Dublin and London to abandon them to their fate.

Paisley's message is that it is definitely better to be dead than green. One speaker at his Crumlin meeting earned a run of domestic whistles and a few seats from the official Ulster flag flying than live under the tricolour.

Paisley's support is drawn chiefly from the rural areas, among those Scots-descended farmer folk. But it is no longer so confined; his two fellow Democratic Unionist MPs sit for urban, industrial constituencies in Belfast, and the party's success in this year's local elections, when they ended up with only 10 fewer seats than the official unionists, was spread throughout the province.

Support for the fundamentalist, black and white, orange and green view of the province's future has spread because Ulster politics, like nature, abhors a vacuum. The official Unionists have lost considerable ground to Paisley because they have become so divided, and indecisive within themselves

and their leader, Mr. James Molineux, whatever his virtues, lacks the charisma and leadership of Paisley, however spurious and dangerous that might be.

It is a miracle to many that Paisley has not been the victim of an assassin's bullet. His large, discreet house in a tree-lined boulevard in East Belfast is permanently guarded, but he moves about freely, shadowed by only two bodyguards.

Both his supporters and his enemies believe that he has escaped a Republican bullet because he is too big a fish for them; the death of Paisley would send Protestant hordes screaming for blood into the Catholic enclaves of Belfast. They pick off lesser figures to keep the pot on the boil rather than have it boil over. And in his fermenting of Protestant extremism, he is a useful tool of instability.

Cerard Fitt, the Catholic DUP member for West Belfast, remarked: "Paisley and the IRA need each other."

As Paisley stands like a stubborn ox in the path of the British Government, it is

a not unreasonable assumption that the British Security Services have contemplated his demise. The suggestion is naturally ridiculed by official sources — they could hardly do otherwise — but Paisley himself in his perverse way relishes the idea, and already telling only on Friday of two British death plots to himself that he had uncovered. But the man himself is a romantic and master of the half-truth, and his version is not wholly believed.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Paisley stood in the path of his Martyrs' Memorial Church beneath a huge bronze proclamation declaring: "We preach Christ crucified," and prayed for divine salvation from Ulster's name, who now includes Margaret Thatcher, James Prior, and the entire British Government.

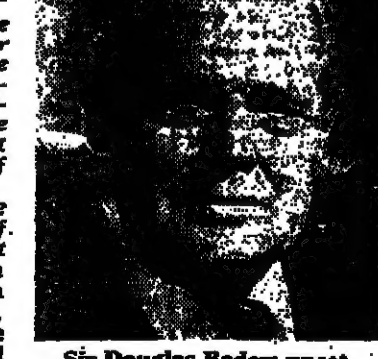
Tonight in the town square of staunchly Protestant Newry, Mr. Paisley will trade his much-vaunted "Third Force", an ultimate warning that if the preaching fails, he can still call on enough men in the Protestant tribe who are prepared to put the bullet before the Bible.

THE TIMES DIARY

Congratulations to Sir John Pope-Hennessy, who later today in New York receives the \$10,000 Mitchell Prize for his study of Luca Della Robbia, the fifteenth-century sculptor. The Mitchell Prize is an American award named after the philanthropist and art collector, Mr. Jan Mitchell, and is given annually for the "most outstanding original" English language contribution to the field of art history scholarship. Since Sir John, a former director of the Victoria and Albert and British Museums, is currently consulting chairman of the Department of Western Art at the Metropolitan Museum, it is fitting that the presentation will take place in the Temple of Dendur, the Egyptian reconstruction stuck on one end of the Met in Central Park.

But the ceremony itself will be falling asleep during his own St Elizabeth Oratorio, an example which later generations have faithfully emulated. Few towns were too small to be ignored. Even Bolton was blessed with Paganini and John Philip Sousa among others, and Cambridge hosted a procession of composers, who came to receive honorary doctorates. Grieg rushed out from the ceremony to the nearest post office and signed his first telegram: "Dr Grieg."

peculiarly British for the cheque will be handed over by Professor Michael Jaffé, director of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge and the man who rediscovered one of Titian's double portraits hanging on the wall at the home of the Duke of Northumberland. Furthermore, this year for the first time an additional prize of \$2,000 for the author of the "most promising first book" has been awarded to Professor Martin Kemp of St Andrews University for Leonardo Da Vinci: The Marvellous Works of Nature and Man, an examination of the relationship between science and art in the period. Apart from enjoying the dubious distinction of having been taught by Anthony Bonomi at the Courtauld, Kemp must also be one of the few people to have come down from Cambridge (or anywhere else, for that matter) with a degree in Botany, Zoology and Art History.



Sir Douglas Bader: upset

landlord Brian Mayo told me yesterday. "I am very distressed," added Mr Mayo, who says he will have the sign altered. Done in bright colours, the sign shows Sir Douglas's head and shoulders with a Spitfire in the background. It was produced by a "beaver" artist, from sketches done by the group captain's step-daughter.

Royalties

What do royal couples do in their spare time? Let me commend the example of Queen Margrethe of Denmark and the Prince Consort. They have just translated an early book of Simone de Beauvoir's, called *All Men Are Mortal*, into Danish. They had cloaked their identity with a pseudonym, but the secret is now out: I am told the reviews were quite flattering even before the authors' pedigrees were revealed.

Naim Attallah

On September 18 it was reported in the Diary that Dr Anne Smith, the former editor of *The Literary Review*, had left the magazine because of her refusal to accept Arab propaganda from the Arab prior, Mr Naim Attallah. Mr Attallah has asked us to point out — and Dr Smith agrees, as do we — that he is not a propagandist for an Arab or any other political cause. He is sympathetic to the Palestinian cause in the current Quarter Books has published a number of works of special Arab interest in the context of world culture. We regret any misunderstanding or embarrassment that may have been caused.

Quotes for votes

Crosby this week and it may, or may not, be historic, depending on how you view these things. Over the weekend I came across the following, which I pass on especially to those thinking of voting for the SDP. "Politicians are the same all over. They promise to build a bridge even when there's no river." — Nikita Khrushchev. "All politics are based on the indifference of the majority." — James Reston. "Vote for the man who promises least: he'll be the least disappointing." — Bernard Baruch.

Southern storm

There is, I gather, very real anger at Southern Television over the Independent Broadcasting Authority's 1982 handbook which fails to make any acknowledgement of

Southern's contribution to the ITV network in the current year. Southern has to surrender the franchise to TVS from January 1 but I gather their complaint is not just over grapes. They have, after all, contributed 17 series to the network, and they say they only have three brief references, all to do with being replaced by TVS.

Quiz answers

1. John McKenna lost his temper and the coach to Jimmy Connors in the final of the Benson and Hedges Tennis World Cup.
2. Mr. John Grant, MP for Lillingdon Central, challenged Mr. Tony Benn to fight a by-election in the constituency.
3. Hundreds of demonstrators took part in a violent protest at Freetown Airport in Sierra Leone, following the decision of Sierra Leone to force a constitutional referendum.
4. A violent riot broke out in the streets of London, following the decision of the British Government to launch a strike against the miners.
5. The British Government has decided to send a contingent of troops to the Falkland Islands.
6. The British Government has decided to send a contingent of troops to the Falkland Islands.
7. Last Tuesday the BBC revealed that a survey of the public's opinion on the electric shock therapy was conducted.
8. The British Government has decided to send a contingent of troops to the Falkland Islands.
9. The British Government has decided to send a contingent of troops to the Falkland Islands.
10. The British Government has decided to send a contingent of troops to the Falkland Islands.
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15. The British Government has decided to send a contingent of troops to the Falkland Islands.

Peter Watson

A change of direction for Sir Peter

Sir Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, is looking for a house near Glyndebourne. He says that this does not mean he is thinking of forsaking the South Bank in favour of his other great love, the Sussex Downs. But other people in London and Glyndebourne and who are in a position to know something of his plans, are whispering that they expect Sir Peter's involvement with the opera company to increase soon to the point where he will no longer be the Director of the National (though he may remain a director).

Sir Peter himself says baldly that "for the foreseeable future" his "main commitment" will continue with the NT — but what does foreseeable mean? In 1983 his second five-year stint as Director comes to an end and in that year too the National is granting him leave of absence to do a new production of Wagner's *Ring* with Sir George Solti at Bayreuth. As for commitment, Sir Peter is already committed to new productions at Glyndebourne in 1982, 1984 "an important production", and 1985. My guess is that the *Ring* will mark the parting of the ways for Sir Peter and the NT. There is more to that search for a house in Sussex than meets the eye.

Running joke

This story has taken some time to get to me but, I think, still worth telling. Just back from a

Noted journeys

After a plethora of literary guides to the British Isles (Dickens slept here, Elizabeth Barrett Browning wept here), I spent an entertaining weekend in the company of the very first Musical Encyclopaedia of Great Britain and Ireland. Compiled by Gerald Norris and published this week by David and Charles, its most regular catch-phrase seems to be "Listed at here" — an indulgence which the much-travelled Abbe often had no curricular cause to regret. He rarely ate in one place twice, and he could not resist English gooseberry pie. Tchaikovsky, too, "was fond of English food cooked in English fashion", and Mendelssohn, I now realise, liked nothing more after a concert than cold bread and butter pudding.

British tours by the great composers were pretty hectic occasions, so much so that, like once distinguished himself by



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HERR SCHMIDT IN THE MIDDLE

Mr Brezhnev's visit to Bonn must be seen against a longer historical perspective than is provided by the current wrangles over nuclear weapons. Relations between Russia and Germany have always been central to European stability. They have also been complex, and regarded with ambivalence on both sides. For the Russians today, as for the Tsars, Germany is both a threat and an opportunity, a source of danger and of technology, a two-way opening to the west through which Russian influence can flow outwards while western influence can also flow inwards. When the Tsars wanted engineers they mostly turned first to Germany. When their nineteenth-century revolutionaries wanted a coherent philosophy they turned to Karl Marx. When their twentieth-century successors wanted organization they received Lenin and money through Germany.

But Germany has always been the main threat to Russia's western frontier, and Russia's main aim has always been to reduce that threat. Different policies reflect different tactical approaches to the same goal. On the face of it, Russia has never been as secure on its western frontier as it is today, with its military presence in Berlin and the Warsaw Pact around it. Yet the Kremlin probably sleeps only slightly sounder now than in previous centuries, for the German question is never laid wholly to rest. In the fifties the Russian worried that German claims to reunification would drag the alliance into war. Now they fear that American claims to nuclear superiority could drag Europe into conflict. In between they have worried that détente, which meant dispensing with the German threat as a means of holding the Warsaw Pact together,

could unravel the whole European security system.

Just now they are uncertain because they do not know the direction Washington is taking. Generally speaking, when relations with Washington are good they are attracted by the idea of joint super-power control of Europe — "You look after your Germans and we'll look after ours". Cementing the status quo becomes the main task. When relations with Washington are bad, as they were under President Carter and remain under President Reagan, they become more tempted by the idea of splitting and weakening the alliance by offering special terms to the Europeans. But they know this is a tricky and potentially dangerous game, partly because it arouses suspicion in the west and partly because, if it were successful, it might produce all sorts of unpredictable instabilities in Europe. Therefore the softening up of western Europe with "peace proposals" and other offers is not pursued with quite the single-minded determination which some people assume. The main aim is probably still to re-establish some kind of working relationship with Washington. The European option is pursued in parallel as a reinsurance and for its immediate tactical value.

Herr Schmidt can see this as well as anyone. He is Europe's most experienced political leader, and his party has very long experience of dealing with communists. Yet his task is not simple. His is the main frontline state of the western alliance, the most vulnerable but also strategically the most important. He needs the alliance for his protection, and his loyalty on this score cannot be doubted, but the alliance also needs him, which gives him some bargaining power. He has a wholly legitimate German interest in keeping open

relations with the east. Contacts with East Germany are politically important. Trade is economically important. And any contribution he can make to a genuine reduction of tension in central Europe contributes to German security.

In the early period of détente there was no conflict between these interests and those of the alliance because the alliance fully supported Germany's eastern policies. An apparent conflict has emerged largely because of American disillusion with détente, to which Soviet policies in Africa, Afghanistan and the build-up of arms in Europe have amply contributed.

It is now Herr Schmidt's task to show that this conflict is not genuine, that European diplomacy directed towards reducing tension in Europe is also a contribution to the alliance security, not an undermining of it. He has to start by acting as an interpreter between east and west. He must persuade the Russians that their behaviour has contributed to the present low state of east-west relations, that the Americans have a case, and that they must approach forthcoming negotiations with more flexibility than they have shown so far. He is in a good position to get this across because his credibility in Moscow is higher than that of the Americans.

At the same time he must attempt to interpret the Russians to the Americans. Some of the Russians' concerns are genuine but some are genuine. They are not beyond the reach of careful diplomacy. They are insecure in eastern Europe, and under great stress economically. There is an opportunity to be grasped, and it may be that Herr Schmidt can help both sides to grasp it.

NO LOVE TO BE LOST ON A LORRY

Nobody loves a lorry. Trams, traction engines, locomotives and many other smelly and unwieldy forms of conveyance have cult followings oblivious of their less attractive characteristics, but lorries are never credited with redeeming glamour. When the Government issues its White Paper in the next few days proposing that lorries even heavier than today's should be released on our roads, protest will be loud and widespread. But they will be misconceived if they are directed solely at the issue of maximum weight, which has attracted most of the slogans in the past. The nuisance that lorries cause is not only, or even mainly, connected with overall weight. It is arguably possible to increase the maximum weight without increasing the nuisance, but it is absolutely essential that any increase is accompanied by measures ensuring that the nuisance is substantially diminished.

The White Paper is expected to propose that the present limit of 32.5 tonnes should be raised to 40 tonnes. The Armitage report a year ago recommended 44 tonnes, to bring Britain in line with

EEC proposals, but the Government has already rejected that. Since then the EEC Commission, perhaps influenced by the British, has also given up the 44 tonne plan.

The Armitage report tied its proposals on weight to a long list of conditions designed to reduce the intolerable effect of large lorries both for those who share the roads with them, and those who live beside the roads. Critics predict that the Government will now simply pick out the plums from the report and discard the rest.

Existing technology already makes it possible at no undue cost to comply with tighter controls on noise, fumes, safety and vibration. Armitage should be taken as a minimum, not a maximum pointer to what is possible. It is often too pessimistic, as when it predicts that an 80-decibel noise limit (today's limit is 91 decibels) may not be implemented before 1995, even though a working prototype meeting the 80-decibel standard has already been developed in Britain.

A crucial test of the White Paper's intentions will be its proposals on axle weights, the

factor that determines the extent of vibration and wear and tear on roads. Here Armitage deliberately rejected the arguments for EEC harmonization and proposed smaller limits than the EEC Commission recommends. The committee judged that the cost of strengthening bridges and culverts to bear the extra weight would be too great.

Lorries are at their most vexatious on narrow roads never meant to carry them. Active and imaginative traffic controls, but points out that often the only real solution is a by-pass. The Government has found it so politically easy to cut spending on roads in recent years that it will be reluctant to attend to the report's call to reverse that decline in spending. However, few kinds of public investment produce a surer return, since quite a short by-pass can often dramatically improve life for a country town (and for the lorry drivers passing through). Since we necessarily depend on road haulage, we must sooner or later provide suitable roads for the lorries, and ensure as far as possible that they keep to them.

At 51, after half a lifetime spent in active politics, Mrs Williams has scarcely ever, if at all, said a bitchy thing about friend or foe. If she has strong emotions, she hides them and relies on reason.

It remains true, though, that she is the most reluctant of the Gang of Four who founded the Social Democratic Party. She has not broken completely with her political past as Roy Jenkins did; she has not decided, like Bill Rodgers, that the fight to save the social democratic and parliamentary tradition of the Labour Party has been irretrievably lost. She does not bring to the SDP the Celtic passion and bitterness of David Owen. She remains a Socialist of the Gaiskellie kind who would not apologize for much that happened under the leadership of Harold Wilson and James Callaghan while she was a Minister.

It is not SDP or Alliance policy that will give Mrs Williams her high poll in Crosby on Thursday, because SDP and Alliance policy still remains to be settled and made public. For the time being, Mrs Williams is left free to exploit one of the most attractive personalities in contemporary politics, knowing that she is the only candidate with an established national reputation and that she has now, and will have for ever more, the full blessings of the media, as well as the immediate liking of the average voter.

For that reason I for one shall continue to regard the result — whether she wins, or loses — such a way as to be able to claim a moral victory — as irrelevant to the national verdict in autumn 1983 or summer 1984. Mrs Williams is by definition the most untypical politician in the business.

David Wood

How to be a feminine MP without trying

If politicians were marketed like detergents, Mrs Shirley Williams unquestionably would be presented as the one with the extra ingredient. Neither laboratory tests nor the intuitions of other women politicians are likely to succeed in discovering her secret formula, as the particular laboratory test in the Crosby by-election on Thursday may by some accounts prove. Mrs Williams is the woman politician most women like and positively trust, the woman politician any male voter easily takes a shine to.

That is not to say she is a born winner. Before she entered the Commons in 1964, she suffered three elections at Harwich and Southminster, and in 1979 she lost Hertford and Stevenage on a big swing of eight per cent, partly because the constituency had changed in character, partly because the Liberal vote collapsed and the refugees fled to Mrs Thatcher.

Nevertheless, we all have our setbacks. Mrs Williams remains the exemplary woman candidate; if she had not existed it would have been necessary for Guardian women to invent her.

In a day when there are only 19 women in the House of Commons, mainly because constituency women prefer men, Mrs Williams continued to have the distinction of being one woman almost everybody would be glad to see back at Westminster, no

matter what party colours she wore. Indeed that touches on an important point: Mrs Williams is quite capable of either forgetting to wear her party colours, or of wearing them with a lack of chic that suggests an after-thought or an apology.

There lies part of the mystery ingredient. She is never less than feminine. She never seems to work at it. Women voters, or women television watchers, whose days may be ragged by hair-dresser and the matching of clothes to the changing occasion, seems to overlook with like the woman who has lost her comb and does not care, or who apparently refuses to send any of her old clothes to Oxfam and then re-quip.

Then there is Mrs Williams's famous lack of punctuality, a feminine prerogative that she has no doubt suspended during the Crosby campaign. Without the visible excuse of time-consuming necessities of high fashion and self-presentation, she can show a splendid disregard for the accusing fingers of any clock.

More often than not, she enters a room to keep appointments in a flurry of apologies, always with girlish charm. And her indifference to the clock has been known to extend to the calendar. She can altogether forget a lunch date, and leave her hosts feeling guilty to have placed such a cruel load upon a frail over-burdened woman.

Yet the liking of women voters for Mrs Williams obviously goes much deeper than the recognition that she is not competing with them in culture or couture, or that she has the common sense to consider it wise to be herself in spite of all the pressures to be everything that, say, Jill Tweedie detests. They also like her cool rationality and undisturbable dignity.

Peace campaigners and disarmament

From Mr Hugh Hanning and Miss Margot Moran

Sir, In the first leader on November 19 ("Mr Reagan's peace movement") you rightly stated that the speech given at the National Press Club in Washington "was the beginning of a serious attempt to repair some of the damage and bring a sense of direction into relations with the Soviet Union."

A share of the credit for this welcome initiative by the *primus inter pares* of the Western Alliance must go to the various European peace campaigns which instigated and organized the recent massive protests and nuclear demonstrations in several West European capitals.

The President of the United States has taken a major positive step towards the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, and this is definitely an occasion for rejoicing and enhanced hope.

However, it is only a first step. Mr Reagan has responded magnificently to pressure from his allies. It is imperative that he now be encouraged and assisted to steps he may take further, bolder steps without faltering, wholehearted support must be given generously, not only by national governments, but also by the people of Western Europe.

The peace organizations have made their point. Now it is time to show their political acumen and far-sightedness by embracing the new peace move with the same vigour and enthusiasm. They are prompted their supporters to take to the streets.

A strong religious spirit informs the anti-nuclear and pacifist movements. Whenever they are urged to march, they come to believe that the peace marches can sufficiently divide us, why should they agree to negotiate with a lame duck?

The Americans should take the opportunity afforded them to regain the trust of what in recent months has become an alienated and confused Europe by standing firm on the zero option, but make sure that zero is properly defined.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH HANNING,
(The British Atlantic Committee),
MARGOT MORAN,
The Dag Hammarskjöld Information Centre on the Study of Violence and Peace,
110 Eton Place,
Eton College Road, NW3,
November 20.

From Mr Joseph Godson and Mr Alan Lee Williams

Sir, We heartily join you (your article of November 19) in welcoming President Reagan's decision to go for the so-called zero option in the forthcoming negotiations about medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, particularly against the backdrop of disarray which has hitherto reigned among leading members of his Cabinet on this issue.

It is to be hoped the anti-nuclear demonstrators who have lately been marching through Western European cities against TNF (theatre nuclear forces) will now with equal vigour exert pressure on the Soviet not to dismiss the Reagan initiative as mere propaganda.

When listening in recent months to the debates on the

Obstacles to cutting jail population

From Mr J. O. Crookall-Greening, JP

Sir, Magistrates and many others involved in the criminal justice system will be grateful to the Governor of Wormwood Scrubs prison for speaking out on the prison crisis (November 19). Many JPs are aware that research has not only cast doubt on the value of long prison sentences for certain types of offender, but also has pointed to the need for more non-custodial alternatives such as community service. This has been generally regarded as a successful innovation since it was introduced under the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973.

The use of the Community Service Order (CSO) has rapidly increased from 1,000 orders in 1974 to 15,500 in 1979. This has helped significantly to contain pressure on the prisons as well as being a more constructive sentence for appropriate offenders. Now, however, magistrates in Sussex, although under pressure, and sympathetic to the need to reduce the prison population, are being asked to restrict the alternative use of the CSO because of restrictions on the probation and after-care committee's budget.

This does not make any sense in financial terms or in the need to provide more constructive alternatives to prison. The average cost per person serving a CSO is about £250 per annum, which is at least 20 times less than the annual cost of a prison place. There is no apparent remedy for this waste, both human and financial, while the budgets for the two services are squeezed in isolation, one nationally and one locally.

Yours faithfully,
J. O. CROOKALL-GREENING,
5 Lambourne Close,
Crawley,
West Sussex,
November 19.

Transport finance

From Mr Adrian Slade and Mrs Anne Sofer

Sir, As the personification of the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance in the Greater London Council we can assure your Transport Correspondent (November 18) that we are not "split" over the London Transport fares issue. We both support, and supported during the May elections, the principle of a low flat-rate system for London. We both reject the Tory notion that public transport should be, as far as possible, financed from fares alone. That policy nearly crippled London Transport during the four years of Tory rule.

We both opposed, and continue to oppose, the way in which Labour GLC have chosen to structure and finance their "Fares Fair" scheme on the

grounds that they picked the wrong option, refused to couple the introduction of simplified fares with any attempt to improve productivity, and administration costs, and were not open with the ratepayers about the financial implications of the block grant legislation. We both support those Labour and Tory councillors across the country who wish to see that legislation relaxed rather than strengthened because this could free more funds for essential capital investment in London Transport.

In other words the Alliance in the GLC is not split but speaks with one voice. If anyone had asked us, we would have told them so.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN SLADE,
ANNE SOFER,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.

Care of handicapped

From the Secretary-General of the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults

Sir, Having read all the correspondence which has been sent to me since the verdict in the trial of Dr. Leonard Arthur, we, as parents of mentally handicapped children, have noted with dismay that there has been little in the debate to assist parents who may find themselves faced with an agonising decision following the birth of a mentally handicapped child.

We at Mencap, which is the largest parent organisation representing mentally handicapped people, are convinced that, whilst it is essential that every support and counselling should be offered by the medical, para-medical and social services, it is absolutely vital that other experienced parents of mentally handicapped children are also involved in this counselling process. It is only they who know, at first hand, the joy and sorrow as well as the practical problems ahead.

We are equally convinced that it is essential that parents who are faced with decisions concerning the quality of life for their child in the years ahead should be assured that all services provided for mentally handicapped children, parents and their families are of uniformly high standards throughout the country and available right from the start. Unhappily, this is certainly not

the case at the present time. Many medical and para-medical staff are only vaguely aware of such services as do exist and therefore we strongly urge that the training of all professionals having contact with, or having responsibilities to, mentally handicapped children and their parents should include positive aspects of the potential developments of all mentally handicapped children, together with the total range of education and training facilities available.

In addition, such professional training and experience should ensure that everybody responsible for the welfare of mothers and their children should be sensitised to the manner in which parents are informed that a child has been diagnosed as being mentally handicapped.

Ante-natal screening, including amniocentesis, should be made available to every mother who so desires it. We believe that genetic counselling should be much more readily available for parents to be who are at risk. Furthermore, research into the causes of mental handicap is of the utmost importance. It is our hope that in the long term every emphasis should be placed on the prevention of all handicaps before they become an issue for some and a tragedy for others.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN RIX, Secretary-General,
Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults,
Mencap National Centre,
123 Golden Lane, EC1.

University fees

From Mr Humphrey Fisher

Sir, Your first leader today, "End of the Robbins era" (November 18) sympathetically discusses the present plight of the universities, and of young people hoping to enter them. You barely mention, and then only in passing, the problem of overseas student fees. Surely it is worth recalling again that the present arrangements allow overseas students from EEC nations to study here for home fees, whilst other overseas students must pay fees up to four or five times higher.

Whatever the legal and financial circumstances may be, and however we may gloss the discrepancy by a complicated scholarships scheme for the extremely able, the present situation amounts to a blanket discrimination in favour of some of the richest, and best-educated, nations in the world, against all the poorest and least well-educated.

When the history of this century comes to be written, will not this selfishness amongst the haves, shutting out the have-nots, serve as a kind of touchstone, showing how we sowed the wind, but hoped to escape reaping the whirlwind? Such discrimination seems indefensible. It is doubly dishonourable, inasmuch as many of those nations which suffer most severely from it are our partners in the Commonwealth.

Yours sincerely,
HUMPHREY FISHER,
66 Ormond Avenue,
Hampton, Middlesex.

Minor-party candidates

From Mr Stephen Kanocz

Sir, Your leader of today ("How to cope with cranks", November 16) on the proliferation of candidates in parliamentary elections contains, inter alia, a suggestion that 500 or 1,000 constituents should have to sign a candidate's nomination form to ensure that only people with at least a "genuine minority" support may contest an election.

Such a system would in fact deprive a substantial section of the electorate of the safeguard of the secrecy of the election as their allegiance would be known even before they had cast their votes. There are many countries in the world in which opposition candidates are prevented from standing by the intimidating of electors against signing their nomination papers. Even those not actually threatened may hesitate to record their support of a candidate who is unpopular with the ruling regime for fear of being persecuted or discriminated against in the future.

Although no such fears would be warranted in this country at this time, people could still be victimised or fear victimisation, e.g. for openly supporting a candidate who is particularly unpopular in their neighbourhood.

Opposition from employers, trade unions or simply their friends to sign or not to sign nomination papers. And one could not even blame political parties for expelling their members who signed nomination papers of candidates of other parties or independent candidates.

If 500 or 1,000 registered electors wish to support the nomination of a candidate, it is better if they do so by lending him or her a pound or two, to be repaid if the candidate has his deposit refunded — and the share of the vote qualifying for this

Ancient woods

From Dr Oliver Rackham

Sir, Mr Harris's reply (October 20) to Richard Rogers's article (Environmental briefing, October 14) overlooks the distinction between plantations and woods. The trees of plantations, as the name implies, exist because someone has put them there; they are almost as artificial as a barley field. Woods are derived from natural vegetation, managed as a self-renewing resource, yielding successive crops of underwood and timber by methods other than planting trees. Many woods have stable histories of up to a thousand years. Mr Harris does scant justice to centuries of woodland conservation.

Ancient woodland is not just oak and beech. It is of about 50 different kinds, many with their own separate histories; some, such as hawthorn, hazelwoods, and alderwoods, can be traced back to particular kinds of

prehistoric woodland. One medieval wood may contain eight or more different tree communities. It is a world in itself of special plants and animals, of lichens and fungi. The giant bases of the coppice stools are themselves centuries old, the oldest living things in England. The great earthwork guarding the wood's edge is a witness to the importance attached by our ancestors to its conservation.

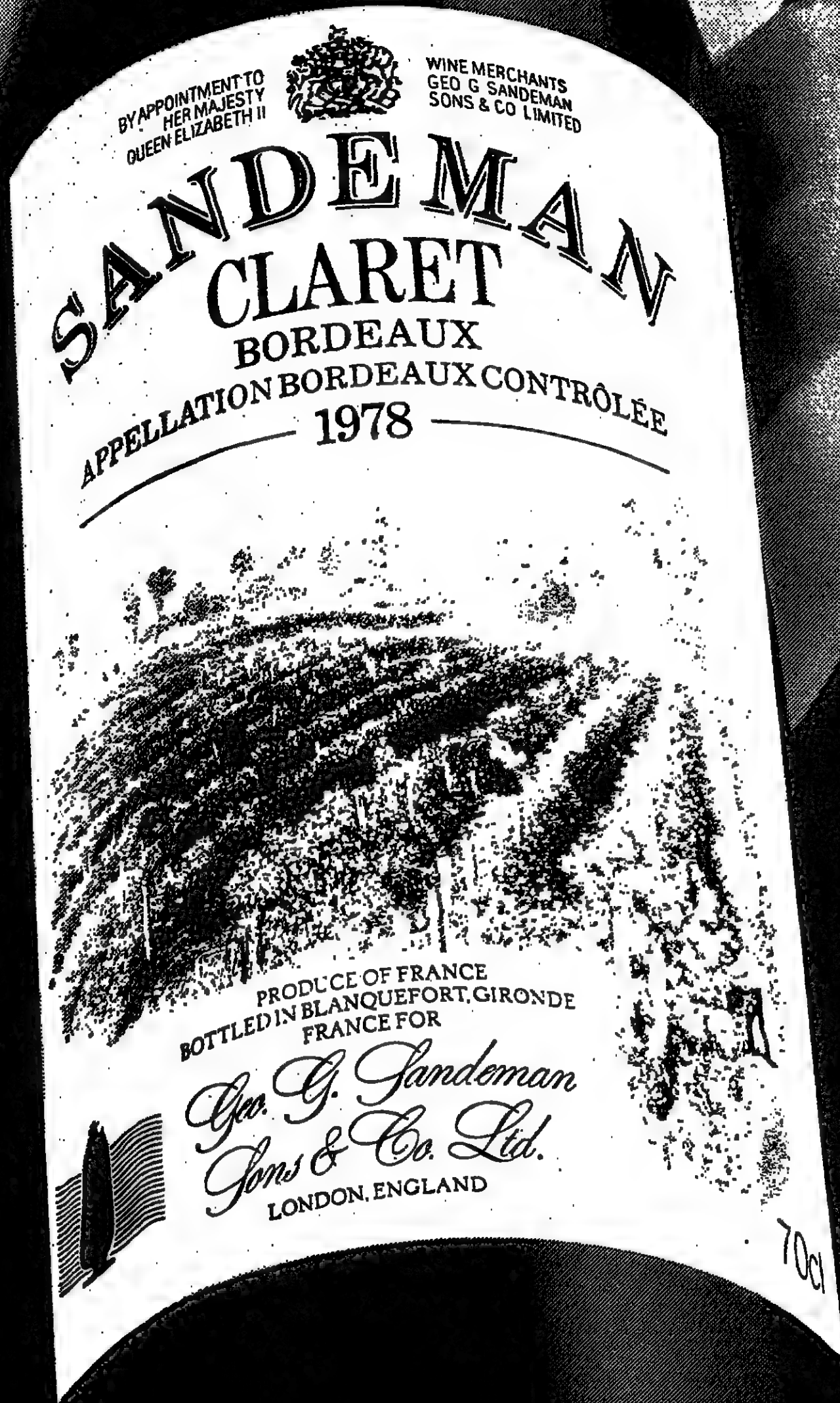
Mr Harris's "rehabilitation" means, in effect, sweeping away this unique complexity and replacing it by the sameness, artificiality and relative impermanence of a plantation. Our successors will not forgive us this philistinism. Neither the deprivations attributed to World War II nor subsequent neglect are an excuse: the resilience and stability of ancient woods surprise those who are used to plantations. To discuss whether to replant an ancient hawthorn with oak or Corsican pine is like arguing about whether

to convert Salisbury Cathedral into a civic centre or a multi-storey car park. Maybe one is less unacceptable than the other; but what civilised man would do either?

Since 1973 there has been much less destruction of ancient woodland. There is less money to spend on it; woods are better understood and valued for what they are; landowners are coming to realize that it is less troublesome and expensive, as well as less destructive, to make plantations elsewhere than on the sites of ancient woods. The methods of traditional woodland management are being extended and developed. It can no longer be claimed that the old purposes of woodland, chief of which was as a renewable source of energy, are obsolete in the late twentieth century.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER RACKHAM,
Corpus Christi College,
Cambridge.

'The House red, sir.'



Sandeman Claret. From The House of Sandeman.

THE ARTS

Television

Riding high

There were two moments of witchery in *The Englishwoman and the Horse* (BBC2). They had nothing to do with the horse that came into the drawing room once a week after lunch, nor with the superb Amazonian warrior and ploughman in Suffolk, nor with the huntswoman who told us about wiles, top hats, false buns and elastic and explained how a Lady stayed on. There was only the quietest kind of magic in Hecator, the horse which thought he was a dog, or in the Jack Russell terriers who dreamed of being horses and essayed tiny, dizzy leaps of haute école at the bottom of the screen, sustaining a height of perhaps four inches from the ground for at least three seconds at a time. Even when Barbara Woodhouse is blowing up other people's horse's noses, they do that. Particularly then, indeed.

Such English occasions come naturally to Edward Miroff and Candida Lycett Green, who respectively produced and narrated the two years ago laid bare the class war of English horsemanship, the great gulf dividing carpet bedding from the canonic lawn, in *The Front Garden* to which this is an entertaining if less recent companion. No, the witchery flickered sulphurously in the Saturday suburbs of Northampton and round the paddock of a nice woman who likes to amuse the kiddies in the summer at Cley-next-the-Sea.

At the East Midlands Autumn Show of the Model Horse Society, a parlourful of girl-clones in a graveyard of breeding model horses, of Customizing and Total Custom, explaining that this was a Live Show, by which it was clear they were not referring to one another but saw things going on in that room which Mr Miroff's camera sought in vain. Until recent years, mares had been posted to stallions for the usual three-week stay but what with the Post becoming so expensive... Much of that, and we should have run mad into the street. The sight of a life-size little girl doll, hair flying, head lolled and jerking, strapped to a pony that performed its own version of the Calgary Stampede, was merely disturbing. Clearly she was in for a tea of cotton cake and Liberty Print sandwiches before being turned back into a real little girl and allowed home.

Patricia Meehan's *Zone of Occupation* (BBC2) continues Biblical, not to say Mosaic, in tone. What emerged clearly last night from Patrick O'Donovan's absurd, sonorous script, with self-inflicted wounds, was the crassness with which we set about destroying Germany's economic base with one hand whilst hoping to base a prosperous democracy upon it with the other. Industrial repression failed because it was too expensive but it was a pity that only Lord Longford could be found to speak from the Artee Government's point of view — he had endorsed, whilst thinking it foolish, *Who tried to steal the formula for 4711 Eau de Cologne?* What were Courtaulds really up to? And who was "that great man Richard Stokes"? I enjoy these programmes a lot, but they are very weak on sites and anything else prosaic enough to stem the rolling flood of O'Donovanian metaphor and grief.

The South Bank Show (LWT) gave us *The Two Faces* of McKellen to talk of theatre in New York. McKellen of his most recent novel and television play, *Manhattan*, the Salieri spoke sadly of the vicious circle linking man-management and investment to the exclusion of innovation and the American actor, and Ian McKellen told us that the real life of a novel or short story lies not in the characters but in the language. Well, he writes that kind of fiction, perfecting one sentence or paragraph at a time. On sexual stereotypes, however, he has much to say, and extracts from the play *The Imitation Game*, which I had not seen, looked both intelligent and heartfelt.

Michael Ratcliffe

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Interview

The making of a Lady

The life and soul of the American musical are with us at last. Celeste Holm (right), preparing for her British stage debut, talks to Sheridan Morley

Early next month the Nottingham Playhouse celebrates a remarkable double first: the European premiere of *Lady in the Dark* and the first British stage appearance of Celeste Holm. Since both the lady and the "Lady" have been a central part of the life of the American musical theatre since the early Forties it is high time we got the chance of a look at them, and all credit therefore to Crispin Thomas, the Nottingham director whose lone faith has got the show into rehearsal for an opening on December 9.

Lady was written in 1940 as a direct result of the collapse of the celebrated Kaufman and Hart playwrighting team. Most of the time, indeed, after the triumphs of *Man Who Came to Dinner*, *Once in a Lifetime* and *You Can't Take It With You* he had to escape the powerful influence of George Kaufman and strike out on his own. The break was however extremely difficult to make, and for help Hart turned to a psychiatrist, fascinated by his own experience on what was then still a comparatively new-fangled couch. He decided to make of it a play for Katharine Cornell. During the writing however it seemed better suited to a musical, at which point Hart took on board the brilliant Ira Gershwin and the composer Kurt Weill, who noted succinctly that "in trying to lose one partner Hart has just acquired two others".

The rehearsal period was stormy. Hart had never worked on a stage before and it rapidly became clear that the ostensible leading man, Victor Mature, could not sing a note — which was good news for Gertrude Lawrence who thus acquired most of his numbers. There was however one number she did not acquire; it was called "Tchaikovsky," it contained in 12 lines the names of 50 real-life but unpronounceable Russian composers from Caesarius through Schichtbach to Kryjanowsky, and it was sung on the first night by a young and unknown nightclub comedian

making his straight-theatre debut. He was called Danny Kaye, and the standing ovation he got ran just the 12 minutes before. Miss Lawrence was due to go into her finale. She too managed to tear the place up with "Jenny," Otto Preminger in that audience said it was the greatest example of sheer stardom topped immediately by yet more sheer stardom that he had ever witnessed.

Lady in the Dark ran more than two years on Broadway, and by the end of that time Miss Lawrence had taken to eating the petals off roses while Mr Kaye sang "Tchaikovsky", but the success of the show seemed to make it a dead certainty for London as soon as the war ended, and should Miss Lawrence then have proved unavailable there were firm plans for a West End production to star Evelyn Laye. What then happened to stop *Lady in the Dark* ever reaching this side of the Atlantic has, by pure but intriguing coincidence, a great deal to do with the apparently unrelated career of its Nottingham star, Celeste Holm.

Born in New York in 1919, the only child of a celebrated portrait painter and a father who was the New York representative of Lloyds of London, she had gone into the theatre "out of passion and loneliness — a passion to do some of the acting I'd been shown on Broadway by my grandmother, who was a keen theatregoer, and the loneliness that comes of being the only child of very busy parents. The house could have burned down around mother while she was painting and she'd never have noticed".

From the University of Chicago she got on to Broadway, where she was cast as the understudy to Ophelia in Leslie Howard's *Hamlet*. "She was never ill, but I got to meet a lot of English classical players, which was wonderful, though they were deeply class-ridden and you weren't allowed even to talk to them unless they spoke to you first".

That was 1937; five years

later, by which time she had done a lot of classical theatre and a Broadway period piece opposite Flora Robson, she was working at the Stage Door Canteen as a wartime waitress. "We also had to dance with a lot of soldiers from the Mid-West, to make them feel at home in New York. I was paralysed with shyness, as were they, but I rapidly appealed to them were musicals, and the stars from shows who would come to the Canteen late at night with their hit numbers. Somehow I'd never really considered until then the importance of musicals but that made me reconsider, and when I saw in the *New York Times* that Richard Rodgers was auditioning for a new show called *Awake and Sing!* I went along.

"My agent told me to sing 'nothing by Rodgers in case I got it wrong, and nothing by any of his rival composers in case he got offended, so in the end I sang *Who Is Sylvia?* but in my excitement to get to the piano I fell flat on my face over a staircase and a voice from the darkness said 'Celeste you do that again' and I said 'Yes, but I'd rather not' and Rodgers said 'OK then, sing so I did and he offered me a role'.

It was not the lead but it was the second lead, and on the road *Awake and Sing!* became *Okla!* and Celeste Holm was Ado Annie and the rest is history. Ironically it was the very success of *Okla!* — first on Broadway and then in London at the end of the war that made *Lady in the Dark* so impossible to do. In its time, three short years before *Okla!*, it too had seemed a revolutionary musical: cabaret leading men, a plot about psychiatry and a Weill score. But *Okla!* changed the ground rules of the American musical to such an extent that everything before it was made to seem suddenly prehistoric by comparison. She has however had to pay a high price for the creation of Ado Annie; ever since, audiences and critics alike have vaguely assumed Celeste Holm to be a comedienne from the Mid-West.

Television

Channel Four's very own soap opera



David Rose: trawling in talent

Details are beginning to emerge from the fog which surrounds Channel Four. Persistent murmurings have indicated it will be something new to British television and some of the indistinct outlines suggest it may be. But some of the more significant Channel Four is to have a soap opera.

Euphemistically known as a bi-weekly serial, it will be shot on location using lightweight electronic cameras; it will be topical, reflect a considerable social spread and will be set outside London. More than that David Rose, Senior Commissioning Editor (Fiction) for the new channel, will not say, the programme is not yet fully developed.

Nevertheless it is tinalized as one definite fictional slot. The only other one so far is the once-a-week *Film on Four*, which may have smaller audiences but represents one of the more significant innovations to emerge from the new channel, and 20 of them in the first year will be original commissions coming from the independent production sector and from the existing commercial companies.

Rose sees the significance of this format as fundamental: "We have got to ask what is television drama and what is film on television. The present television companies have huge capital investments in studios and they have been reluctant to emphasize the film element. But we have got to grow up now we have been at it long enough. With electronically recorded drama in studios we know the constraints, the emphasis on text and character relationship. With film the visual is stronger."

Three films for this slot already in progress give the idea of the flavour: *Remembrance* by Colin Gregg, set in Plymouth, is the story of the last night ashore of four sailors about to leave on a Nato exercise; *The Disappearance of Harry* by Chuck Despus uses a lost husband to track history of Nottingham; *Angel* by Neil Jordan, with John Boorman as executive producer, is set in Ireland and concerns the efforts of a man to avenge the murder of his lover.

The primary significance of these projects is that they all have a highly specific social and cultural setting which is good for the public service soul of Channel Four but, at around £300,000 per film, a relatively high commercial risk. However, the world television market has recently shown signs of change. The Americans have been buying very local-looking

ing *Plays for Today* from the BBC. Rose claims that he will not be swayed by such considerations. "I am not compromising by doing Mid-Atlantic co-productions purely for financial benefit. I would rather achieve reciprocal arrangements with other countries in which we buy their local films and they buy ours. We will not be afraid to show a high proportion of foreign films in those 52 slots and we hope they will buy ours."

In this Rose is anticipating the explosion in requirements for sheer quantity of television from cassette, cable and satellite technology. It will no longer be feasible to fill all spare gaps with American cop-productions and indeed the signs are that strongly local products from locations outside Los Angeles and New York are now in demand. Rose has few doubts about the British market: "I am convinced that there is an audience for topical content, for quality, for a variety of films. I hope to be able to show one film on Four twice in the same week where we feel we have something controversial or unusually strong. The second showing would benefit from any publicity attached to the first."

Rose's convictions arise from 25 years with the BBC culminating in a ten-year stint in Birmingham, where he was sent to resurrect regional drama. His achievements there caught the eye of Jeremy Isaacs, Channel Four's chief executive, and brought him, at the age of 57, to a cramped office in the IBA's headquarters where he sits besieged by the vast range of independent production companies which have been queuing round the block ever since the commissioning structure of the new channel became clear. Rose guesses that he may be in on the last opportunity in the English-speaking world for establishing a new television station with a large public service element before the technology produces a worldwide boom in uncontrolled commercial lines.

Indeed Channel Four's ratings do not seem high on his list of priorities, though he uses the word "popular" often to describe his intended output. Apart from *Film on Four* and the mysterious soap opera, the rest of the fiction output is still largely shrouded in secrecy or debate. Rose has no plans for serials or series, arguing that

there is no point in duplicating what the rest of the industry does so well and so profitably. He would be content to repeat *Brideshead Revisited* or *Ivor Griffiths' Brand* from the existing output. This may well prove a blow to the burgeoning school of writers who see series and serials as the natural form for mainstream television.

But Rose does plan half-hour plays commissioned from young writers. Typically, he is looking for a writer whose first novel has just been reasonably well received and who might be interested in writing for television. This approach of trawling in talent new to the medium has already led to Salman Rushdie working on a 65-minute piece called *Shama* for the *Film on Four* slot. Rose, like Isaacs, is firmly committed to the idea that Channel Four will be different, but also like Isaacs, he cannot be finally sure to what degree or in what ways it is on the air and functioning. On one point, though, he was adamant: "The emphasis will be on contemporary original work."

Bryan Appleyard

Concerts

Eloquent Birtwistle

The Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival, now happening for the fourth time, is beginning to look a little less unlikely a venture. It is also gaining in substance and prestige, though as yet there is little sign that the home town is taking this newcomer to its heart. My mind raced on Saturday morning when I heard a strange music of drums and glockenspiel in a crowded shopping precinct, but on hesitating to the site I found not a festival street event but a Boy Scout band. The festival itself stays strictly within the confines of the Polytechnic campus, which seems a pity: more could surely be done to involve local school groups, music teachers, amateur musicians and factories.

Certainly the festival need feel no tentativeness in its approaches when it can offer such stimulating programmes. This year the accent is on Hungary and on the music of Harrison Birtwistle, who took a break from rehearsals of *The Oresteia* at the National Theatre to be present, and to hear again his confident performances from Capricorn of two of his earliest works, both written more than twenty years ago: *Requiem* and *Choristes*, a puppet play for wind quintet and *Monody for Cello*, which was beautifully sung by Penelope Walmesley-Clark, warm and sure in her thorny tangle of flute, violin and horn.

The paradox of such a polyphonic piece being called a "monody" was partly resolved after the concert when Birtwistle was engaged in a rather hating public interview by the festival's director, Richard Steinitz. Monophony, the ideal of a music which though complex is based on a single melodic line, is one of Birtwistle's guiding aims. He also emerged into a rare moment of eloquence when talking of the importance to him of ancient Greek culture as a body of thought and feeling assembled rapidly from barbaric, Sinitzky's his own music, like the other example he gave of Klee's art, offers in his view a created world upheld by principles worked out from scratch.

In the case of *Pulse Sampler*, which was played here for the first time, some of the principles are clearly exposed. There is a backbone worked in stitches of regular pulsation on the clavichord, moving among seven different tempos. Then, loomed around this is an abode line, touching the percussion tempo, usually staying a step behind, growing from obsessive repetition into flowing melody and dramatic attack. The piece was nicely done by

Melinda Maxwell and John Harrod, who will no doubt become still more exhilarating when they conceal the time structure as naturally as would a duo of Indian musicians.

The other new work by Birtwistle was his *Clarinet Quintet*, the latest instalment in a long dialogue with the instrument which was once piece began as a sequence of fragments, which he then determined to connect into a whole, to create a musical form that, in his telling phrase, explains the musical ideas. And indeed this is what has happened. The original fragments are to be discerned perhaps in the many self-contained sections on the work's journey, but there is a powerful feeling of progression, slow and deliberate, through this single movement of almost half an hour.

That, of course, is nothing new in Birtwistle's music: many of his works achieve the same perfect coherence and satisfaction while containing none of the open conflicts and harmonic forces that drive traditional forms. But the quintet is new in the intimacy, stillness and stunner quality of its sound world. There is a certain connexion with the earlier *Melancolia I*, in which the clarinet was accompanied by harp and two string orchestras, but inevitably the much smaller scale of the quintet makes for much finer harmonies, made still more tenuous by the preference the strings show for sustaining high harmonics. Instead of wandering in dense forests of sound, the clarinet now moves through thin gauzes which seem at once impalpable and threatening, weightless and dark.

Since the conversational mode of chamber music would be quite alien to Birtwistle's thinking, to his monophonic ideal, it is natural that the clarinet should be cast as principal figure and the string quartet as ground, but the relationship between the two is subtly variable. It may be a matter of merely and accompaniment, or the clarinet may be compelled to follow the quartet's precipitous outline, or else hold a note like a searchlight on the strings' airy web. Alan Hacker, for whom the work was written, accompanied himself beautifully through all these encounters, with the support of members of the Music Party.

And there was more good news from Huddersfield. Birtwistle announced that he has recently completed his opera *Orpheus*, which is scheduled for production at the Coliseum in 1983-84.

Paul Griffiths

Theatre

Trafford Tanzi

Surveying the accumulated debris of paper darts, baby food, and dismembered dolls after Friday's performance, David Fielder was overheard saying the roasting apostrophe punners expressing his relief that they had not turned out to be a load of intellectuals. Intellectually, all there is to be said about Claire Luckham's piece is that it converts the battle for women's rights into a straight physical combat, following the heroine's life-story from battered infancy to marital conquest through the metaphor of a ten-round wrestling match. If ever there was an inspired popular theatre idea this is it, and the author and her director (Chris Bond) have worked it out in consultation with a couple of wrestling champions and given it the perfect setting of a Northern working-men's club, with tinsel-clad singers giving the pugs a rest, so as to run up the anti-septic flag in the central sector.

Other characters include Mum and Dad, a creepy school psychologist, and Tanzi's star-wrestler spouse, who keeps his hand down the front of his studded leather jacket. They are all stereotyped as the Clums, and just as good value, whether hurling the infant Tanzi against the ropes for failing to be a boy or putting her through folding bodypresses for daring to demand a career. Noreen Kershaw's Tanzi, a plump innocent with a toothy grinning smile, takes a lot of punishment before realising that she is surrounded by sharks, including the bent referee. Even after holding Mum at bay with a tin of greasy, and tying the psychologist into a bone-cracking knot, the only ones properly in action when she has been shunted back to her unfaithful husband (Neil Pearson), who greets her with a demand for a hot dinner. Five: slaughtering rounds later he is doing the cooking.

Victory Hardcastle, Frank Ellis and Eve Bland occupy the ring and the floor with the raw, aggressive vitality of carnival monsters. But this goes along with deft comic writing and physical precision, such as Mr Fielder's attempts to leap the ropes, each time getting into a different twist or Dad's last dirty trick, wheeling his star daughter to sign a crooked contract in the likeness of a Mother's Day card. As for the fights, I can only say that they are bludgily manly while also making you yearn for the contestants' lives.

Irving Wardle

London Baroque

Wigmore Hall

London Baroque, who on Friday were launching their Early Music Network tour, play with a vibrant conviction which the most hardened opposition to the concave bow would find difficult to resist. Rightly for its attractive rhetoric, Buxtehude trio sonata saw the ensemble concentrate on relishing the moment. In more cerebral stuff, however, not least a trio sonata by Telemann which justified his contemporary esteem, they added to their uncanny unanimity a perceptive sense of form.

Telemann quotes "Es ist vollbracht" from Bach's *St John Passion* here, and in his G major Violin Sonata Bach himself, relishing his eloquent downward phrase. This was played with a conjurer's dexterity, and with long notes sumptuously modulated in the slow movements.

Proving the quality of the parts that make the whole.

Dance

Hamlet

Covent Garden

It seems a waste to cast a dancer as Stephen Jefferies' dramatic quality in Robert Helpmann's *coron* old *Hamlet*, but if the ballet is to be done at all, it might as well be done thoroughly. Even more than David Wall, Jefferies gives the work with a fierce inflexion of meaning to every movement. For the first time in my experience, the couple of strokes that represent the duel with Laertes became credible.

But it is really a con job after all. More or less every idea from *Hamlet* Barker's *Preface to Hamlet* is crammed into the 20 minutes of Tchaikovsky's fantasy overture, so the protagonist has to convince the audience that they are seeing significant dancing where there is in fact no time for development, not anything more than the most elementary choreography.

There is no chance, in this *Hamlet*, of getting away with the matinee idol manner, as Michael Ratcliffe showed on Thursday night. His fine-tuned, confident little blonde who (by process of elimination) I think may be Elizabeth, is a lovely sight. On the other hand, I have to add that the ensemble as a whole makes less effect than its aggregated talent deserves.

John Percival

Economic strategy in 'serious crisis'

By Frances Williams

The Government's monetarist economic strategy to defeat inflation is in serious crisis, a leading university economist has claimed in a swinging attack.

Professor David Llewellyn, Professor of Money and Banking at Loughborough University, says the cost of monetarism has been much more severe and persistent than expected and will almost certainly force the Government to reconsider its strategy.

"It is possible that what the Government believes to be short-run costs of monetary control (in terms of lower output and higher unemployment) could be substantial and last a long time. A major issue is whether these costs are such as to justify the possibility of the long-run objectives."

Professor Llewellyn, in a paper published yesterday by Butler Tilt, the money broker, identifies five fundamental flaws in the monetarist strategy. They are:

- Setting money targets has not itself induced par bar to reduce claims. So the costs of the policy in terms of higher unemployment and lost output have been higher than expected.
- The Government has been unable to ignore the level of the exchange rate and of interest rates, so compromising its attempts at monetary control.
- The chosen money target, sterling M3, has ceased to be a reliable indicator of the stance of monetary policy.
- The chosen mechanism of monetary control, the public sector borrowing requirement and interest rates, have an uncertain and inconsistent impact on the money supply.
- Money policy does not tackle the root cause of inflation, namely competition between different groups for income shares.

Professor Llewellyn sees the ultimate constraint on the rate of growth of productivity.

Phillips and Drew, the stock brokers believe that sticking to the monetarist strategy could prove fatal, jeopardizing even a flattening out of economic activity.

Dr Paul Neill, chief economist writing in their monthly *Market Review*, argues that a modest increase in Government spending of between £2,000m and £3,000m over existing plans could be presented as a logical extension of present policies, by claiming that these had already succeeded in bringing down inflation and reforming attitudes.

Though this relaxation was unlikely to lead to an inflationary explosion, the Government should maintain a firm policy on pay and retain a contingency plan to defend the pound.

In contrast an article by Dr David Lomax of the National Westminster Bank in the latest issue of *The Director* claims that the worst effects of the transition to a monetarist system of control are past.

He expects inflation to remain stable at about 10 per cent over the coming months.

Boom in coal halves BR's freight losses

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

British Rail freight, for long the poor relation of the railways, is heading for a remarkable turnaround this year.

In spite of recession and expectations, last year's deficit of £53m looks as if it will be more than halved to £25m, largely through a big rise in coal-carrying, the railways' traditional best freight.

BR is expected to carry no less than 6 million tonnes more than forecast at over 93 million tonnes this year, because of an expected sharp rise in exports. Already more than 5 million tonnes have been taken for example, to Immingham, a prime export outlet for the east Midlands coalfield. Until now, coal taken to the port has never exceeded 1 million tonnes in any year.

Iron and steel freight is also up sharply after last year's disastrous strike and the total carried could end the year with an increase of 4 million tonnes at 17 million tonnes.

More significant in the long run, however, is the way general merchandise is holding up despite fierce competition from slump-hit hauliers.

In 1980 Lord Beeching, the British Rail chairman from 1962 to 1965, who laid down that British Rail must move into general merchandise, to get on growth markets, and away from going at a reliance on critical traffic in coal and steel.

His prescription was Freightliner, which has been doing well this year. However, the Speedlink high-speed wagon network results are even more heartening and this service handles freight by the wagon rather than in train loads, making it a direct competitor of the heavy lorry.

Speedlink looks as if it will increase its volume of traffic by 60 per cent to 4 million tonnes, with grain, cars, steel products, and domestic coal, all gaining.

Mr Geoffrey Myers, the British Rail Board member for marketing, said: "Rail freight has again become a competitive force in general merchandise because of Speedlink's success. The service is bringing back traffic not seen on the railway for a generation."

These successes could not have been achieved without big cost cuts and the unions have played an important part. In three years, the wagon fleet has been cut by a third to just over 80,000. This has saved £5m a year on wagon maintenance, an important gain when more than a tenth of rail freight operating costs goes in maintenance.

Marshalling yards are closing ahead of their timetable with 25 yards closed in the past year and estimated savings of around £15m.

Most of these gains stem from last year's pay and productivity settlement, and the momentum should at least be maintained after this year's deal.

The effect is that British Rail can now go into the market confident that it can win traffic on its own merits, rather than relying on artificial aids such as the quantity licensing idea of the 1960s.

Mr Derek Finch, British Rail's freight marketing manager, said: "In the light of rising energy costs and increasing controls on the heavy lorry, rail is going to be the trucker of the 1980s."

Pay rise for Lucas chief despite £21m loss

By Philip Robinson

Lucas has given its chairman and chief executive a big pay rise despite the company's losses.

The vehicle and aircraft components manufacturer gave Mr Geoffrey Messervy nearly a third more pay last year as the group lost £21m pre-tax compared with a profit of nearly £11m the year before.

Mr Messervy's salary rose from £19,470 to £127,145 in the year to last July. But, in 1980, he was chairman for only four months, although managing director for the whole year. The £19,470 for four months works out at an annual £95,841 so that £127,145 is a rise of 32.66 per cent.

Sir Bernard Scott, his predecessor who retired at the end of April last year after 49 years' service, was paid £57,462 for nine months as executive chairman, giving him the equivalent of an annual salary to the end of July 1980, of £76,615.

The figures are disclosed in the group's annual accounts, published today. They show that Lucas more than doubled its £26.44m redundancy payments and closure costs. The workforce in Britain fell by 10,257 to 53,728 over the 12 months.

The group lost £45.29m on vehicle equipment operations, but pushed profits on aerospace



The £60m semi-submersible emergency support vessel Intrepid, above, is to be named on Wednesday at British Shipbuilders' Scott Lithgow yard on the lower Clyde. The vessel—her name is Gaelic for "eagle"—is the first of her type to be built in Britain. She is owned jointly by British Petroleum and the British National Oil Corporation and is to start operations in the North Sea early next year.

Lump-sum dock strike to go on

By Our Correspondent

Teesside dockers decided last night to continue a strike over pay and manning, and to press for it to be made official.

More than 300 men went on strike at Teesside Dock seven days ago over an offer of a two-part lump sum of £800,000 instead of the across-the-board percentage increase they had asked for.

The offer was conditional on the men accepting a 29-point manning proposal, which Mr Jim Yates, the dockers' leader, said would reduce their numbers by 20 per cent, and was "totally unacceptable".

The dockers, members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, have circulated a list of 29 vessels due to visit the port within the week, which they want blocked if the ships are diverted to other ports.

Only one ship, the P & O roll-on-roll-off vessel, Etk, is bound and she was moored in the dock by an earlier strike by her crew.

Shipyard union leaders are to meet representatives of British Shipbuilders today to try to end differences over the way the industry is run. The result of the meeting will be considered by a conference of union representatives in Newcastle upon Tyne on Thursday.

Members of the shipbuilding negotiating committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, who complain about a lack of consultation and participation in the industry, say there could be an end to national pay bargaining and other "national agreements" unless improvements are made.

SANYO TO BUY TV FACTORY

The Philips television factory in Lowestoft, Suffolk, is expected to be bought by Sanyo, the Japanese electronics giant within two weeks, and could become the first plant in the United Kingdom to manufacture video cassette recorders.

Sanyo is negotiating the purchase of the factory which began a closure programme closed in October with the loss of 1,100 jobs.

The production of the video sets will depend on the success of the plan to produce colour televisions in Lowestoft.

According to Philips, negotiations have not been completed, but an announcement is expected within the next two weeks.

The Philips company is seeking to sell the 25-acre plot including manufacturing assets but the factory is not being sold as a going concern.

New jobs will be created by the takeover, although they are unlikely to number more than a few hundred at the start.

City setting record on funds for industry

By Our Financial Staff

The amount of fresh cash raised by the Stock Market for industry and commerce looks like setting a record this year.

By mid-October, new share issues had attracted more than £305m, compared with £77m throughout 1980.

The figure excludes the £224m recently raised by the Cable and Wireless offer, for sale.

Statistics issued by merchant bankers Singer, said: "Retailers today reveal that in the first half of this year 33 new companies came to the market. Activity since June indicates that 1981 should be the best year for new issues, offerings and placements for decades. In 1971 they totalled 66."

The introduction of the Stock Exchange's new Unlisted Securities Market, with its less demanding criteria for a quote, has encouraged more private companies to enter the public market and has meant that the oil and gas companies, raising money for exploration, have dominated the new issues list.

It also looks like being a record year for the stage-people who apply for new shares in the hope of taking a quick profit on the early days when share dealings start.

Singer's figures show that only 9 of 94 new companies failed to show a premium over the initial offer price at the end of the first day's dealings and just 20 showed a percentage loss against their offer prices.

Since 1978, the best performing share has been Berkeley Exploration with a relative performance gain of 474 per cent.

Included in the top 10 best performers are Standard Telephones & Cables, Carriers Superfoods and Euroflame Holdings.

The worst performances have been recorded against Fairline Boats, Beshket Motorcycles, Mobber Group (which came to market at Etk's launch) and New Court Natural Resources, which was floated on the USM in January this year at 52p and has a relative performance loss of 37 per cent.

Japan tax cuts urged

Japan's Committee for Economic Development, one of four big Japanese economic organizations, said it would ask the Government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party to cut income tax by 400,000 yen (£930m) to 500,000 yen in fiscal 1982 starting next April to boost sagging personal spending.

The present taxable ceiling for a salaried worker, which has remained unchanged at 2.01m yen since 1977, should be lifted to about 2.20m yen.

□ The Canadian International Development Agency has signed three agreements to provide India with C\$125m in development assistance.

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Index 520.2
FT Glis 64.49
FT All Share Index 307.26
Bargains 17.334

■ **Sterling**
\$1.8990
Index 90.5
New York: \$1.8995

■ **Dollar**
Index 106.6
DM2.2550

■ **Gold**
\$403.00 up \$4.50
New York: \$393.37

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 1414-1415
3 mth Euro \$ 124-124
6 mth Euro \$ 124-124
(Friday's close)

Gas from rubbish

Methane Development, a unit of Brooklyn Union Gas, and Getty Synthetic Fuels have signed a joint venture agreement to build and operate a plant to produce pipeline quality gas from decomposing material at the world's largest rubbish dump in Staten Island, New York.

US oil group drop prices
Amoco and Conoco have rescinded a \$1 a barrel increase in the buying price for United States crude oil, announced after last month's increase in Saudi Arabian crude prices.

Their buying prices dropped to about \$35 (13) a barrel for top quality sulphur-free crude from November 16.

■ **Cash and carry cuts forecast**
Britain's cash and carry industry faces leaner days and may have to further rationalize its operations, according to a report by *Keynote Business Information*.

The report has also forecast more closures, especially of smaller, unprofitable units. It underlines the need for operators to computerize stock control as has been done by groups like Makro, Nurdia & Pisco and Lonsdale & Thompson.

The report says that the independent grocer is meeting the challenge of recession with the "alternative strategy" of longer opening hours including Sundays and bank holidays, and stocking "convenience" foods.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Clausen call to Africa

Mr A. W. Clausen, said in Nairobi the start of his first African tour since taking the presidency of the World Bank, that economic development in Africa presented enormous difficulties and the World Bank should not only recognize the role of private sector in the economy.

After his four-day visit to Kenya, Mr Clausen flew to Tanzania from where he goes to Malawi.

□ The World Bank has budgeted \$230m for loans to Peru during 1982-83, and \$250m during 1983-84, Mr Nicholas Ardo, the bank's vice-president said in Lima.



recognizing the role of private sector in the economy.

After his four-day visit to Kenya, Mr Clausen flew to Tanzania from where he goes to Malawi.

□ The World Bank has budgeted \$230m for loans to Peru during 1982-83, and \$250m during 1983-84, Mr Nicholas Ardo, the bank's vice-president said in Lima.

Today: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, returns to the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee to complete the evidence he began giving last week in the Government's economic policy.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Environment Secretary, visits the West Midlands to promote measures for industrial economy.

Tomorrow: Provisional figures on unemployment and unfilled vacancies for November.

Electronic Economic Development Committee discusses in London with Viscount Ertine Davignon, vice president of the Commission of the European

Ford plant 'takeover'

Ford is discussing employee ownership of a second production plant, a union official has said in Dearborn, Michigan.

Employees of the Detroit area plant would be asked to buy the plant, which Ford had previously indicated it plans to close.

Cash lift for weighing group
Optical Holdings, the weighing control systems manufacturer, is to receive a £275,000 capital injection from the British Technology Group, Midland Bank Venture Capital and the Co-operative Bank to help it with marketing. Another £50,000 is being provided by the National Research Development Corporation which takes its total involvement in the project to £230,000.

THIS WEEK

Community, EEC policy for the electronics industry. Association of British Travel Agents begins four-day conference at Phoenix, Arizona.

Wednesday: British Steel Corporation chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, gives evidence on BSC's corporate plan to the Industry and Trade Select Committee in London. British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders meet the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association in London for two-day talks. Life Insurance Congress opens at Wembley.

Thursday: Final figures on October unemployment, over-

time and short-time working in manufacturing industries (September) and industrial disputes and stoppages (October). Energy trends from the Department of Energy.

Friday: October figures (final) for car and commercial vehicle production.

Company results: Metal Box, Avana, Associated Leisures, Dundonian, Hambros, C. E. Heath, Rankin, Harris McDougall, Rothmans International, Johnson Matthey, Wedgwood, Kirk, Savoy, Discount, Burton, Carter, Radiovision, Courtaulds, 600 Group, Redland, Rediffusion.

US Irish to dig for roots with Aer Lingus

Our Correspondent

Baltimore, Nov 22

Aer Lingus has launched a United States marketing campaign to entice Americans with Irish names back to Ireland to find their ancestors.

About 250,000 letters are going out to various Irish surnames, O'Briens, Sullivans and Ryans and the sons and daughters of seven other clans, in an attempt to sell them "a trip to Ireland built around the opportunity of tracing the origins of your surname, your ancestry and your Irish roots."

The airline's newly-established New Genealogical Travel Service was sent out a brief sketch of clan's, advice on constructing the family tree and a more detailed history and information on holiday deals in the Irish Republic where professional genealogists will be waiting to serve them.

The £250,000 (£131,000) project which is concentrating on 12 states in the north east of the United States is a joint venture of Aer Lingus, the Irish Tourist Board and Shannon Development, a government agency that seeks to foster investment in the Shannon River area in the west of Ireland.

Mr Thomas Haughey, a Shannon Development official, said 187,000 letters had gone out, and 20,000 replies had come in, including 2,000 from people not even on the list who had heard about the project.

Mr Haughey said that he would like to see 5 per cent of replies which he hoped would exceed 50,000, converted into actual trips. If 2,500 couples were to spend freely and linger in Ireland, the economic impact would be as much as \$4-\$5m. If things go well, the campaign could be extended throughout the United States and even to Canada and Australia.

He reported that the Irish consortium had hired American firms with experience in doing business by mail. They have provided vital knowledge of the territory. They have certain codes. For example, if your name is Lopez Murphy, you probably would not get the material," Mr Haughey said.

An effort was also made to screen out people who could not afford the trip: "If you take a name from a *Forbes* magazine, subscriber list, you are hardly going to get somebody on welfare," he said.

There is some irony in all of this, in that the cigar-smoking, loud-jacketed American tourist in search of his roots is a standing joke in Ireland.

Nobody is joking here—with good reason. The Irish Tourist Board reported recently that only 260,000 Americans visited the country in 1980, 11 per cent fewer than in 1979, and the \$91.6m they spent was 12 per cent down from the year before. For Aer Lingus, the business year to last March 31 was at its worst ever. It reported a net loss of IR£11.2m (£8.3m).

The tourist board blamed the world recession for its reverses. Aer Lingus cited a "confluence of troubles."

Mr Haughey's agency, which spent an initial IR£45,000 on research, has undertaken a major interest in the campaign, it is directed by Shannon Airport's restored position on the north Atlantic air route. As an early refuelling stop, it established its first duty-free shops in 1947, and stepped up its promotional efforts in the 1950s when the first jets, with their longer ranges, began to take business elsewhere. In 1977, Shannon handled a record 174,000 passengers. The collapse of the charter business and the decline of the United States market brought the 1980 figure down to 317,000.

£10m GEC order goes to Marconi

Marconi Electronic Devices has won a £10m order from GEC Power Engineering for semiconductor components to be used in the cross-channel power line converter station.

GEC, the main contractor on the Central Electricity Generating Board's part of the project which is being developed jointly with the French electricity authorities, was awarded the £77m contract last week covering the supply of equipment for the European power link.

The main part of Marconi's order, believed to be the biggest such single order placed in Britain is for Thyristor modules, breaker drive assemblies and high voltage bypass assemblies which will be manufactured in Lincoln.

The British Petroleum Company Limited reminds holders of White and/or Yellow Renounceable Letters of Allocation who paid the first instalment only by 13th July 1981 that the FINAL INSTALLMENT of £1.50 per share MUST BE PAID by 3 p.m. on 2ND DECEMBER 1981.

Cheques for the amounts due, drawn as provided in Instruction 1 on Page 3 of the Renounceable Letter of Allocation, MUST BE FORWARDED WITH THE RENOUNCEABLE LETTERS OF ALLOCATION TO THE APPROPRIATE RECEIVING BANK WHOSE NAME AND ADDRESS APPEARS IN THE BOX ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF PAGE 1 OF THE RENOUNCEABLE LETTER OF ALLOCATION. A SEPARATE CHEQUE SHOULD ACCOMPANY EACH LETTER OF ALLOCATION.

The latest dates for splitting are:
Partly Paid, 30th November 1981, Fully Paid, 14th December 1981.

REGISTRATION OF RENUNCIATION
The attention of holders of renounced Letters of Allocation, i.e. those with Form X completed or marked "Original duly renounced", is drawn to Instruction 5 on page 3 of the Letter.

The latest date for Registration of Renunciation is 16th December 1981.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Company's New Issue Department, BP House, Third Avenue, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AG telephone Harlow (0279) 442861.

J. E. WEDGLEY
Secretary

BUSINESS BOOKS

Disaster tales disappointing

Great commercial disasters
By Stephen Winkworth
(illustrated by Michael Ffolkes)
(£2.50 paperback)

A few years ago, in Granada, club comics were given an opportunity to step on the first rung of the ladder to national stardom. A procession of comedians would deliver a series of occasionally ribald and often very funny jokes which were later preserved for posterity (and later generations of aspiring comedians) in a paperback published in 1972.

It is a curious thing, but when jokes from stand-up comics are committed to print a great deal of the impact is lost.

Reading Stephen Winkworth's *Great commercial disasters*, now also committed to paperback, whose back cover boasts of "this hilarious anthology of bizarre — but true — stories," I was reminded of the sense of disappointment experienced all those years before when I

leafed through *Laugh with the comedians!*

There are some nice one liners, as they say in show business (right at the very end of the book unfortunately).

Some of the disasters that have amused Winkworth are, like many a joke, hoary favourites, such as the post-war ground nuts scheme. Others are of more recent vintage, including the spectacular floater of the mid-1970's, otherwise known as the Lagos Cement Blockade.

In the flush of Nigeria's third national development plan, large sums were to be lavished on new barracks, roads and assorted installations. The wizards at Nigeria's Defence Ministry worked out that around 20 million tons of cement would be needed. It was terrific business for the exporters and for the shipping companies but at the time the maximum cargo unloading capacity was a mere 2,000 tons a day. Simple arithmetic dictates that at that rate the cargoes would take 27 years to unload.

Peter Hill

Scribe's first love

Money in the 1980s:
How to make it,
how to keep it.

By William Davis.

(Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £6.95.)

Presented with yet another book from him on money, it is still reasonable to ask why, if he knows so much about the stuff, William Davis still needs to write about it.

Unlike most City editors, he has qualifications for the job. Not only can he write, but he has also made some money. The distinguishing characteristic of City editors as a breed is pomposity rather than prosperity. Most settle for salary and a lifetime of dull lurching in the City. Hence are they assured of being deferred to, if only by share-pushers. The daily fix of flattery can become a drug, rendering the man insufferable and his writing uncreditable.

Even William Davis's best friends would concede that he can be insufferable, although in his case it is drive and not dreariness. He got out in time and, forsaking haunts of bull and bear,

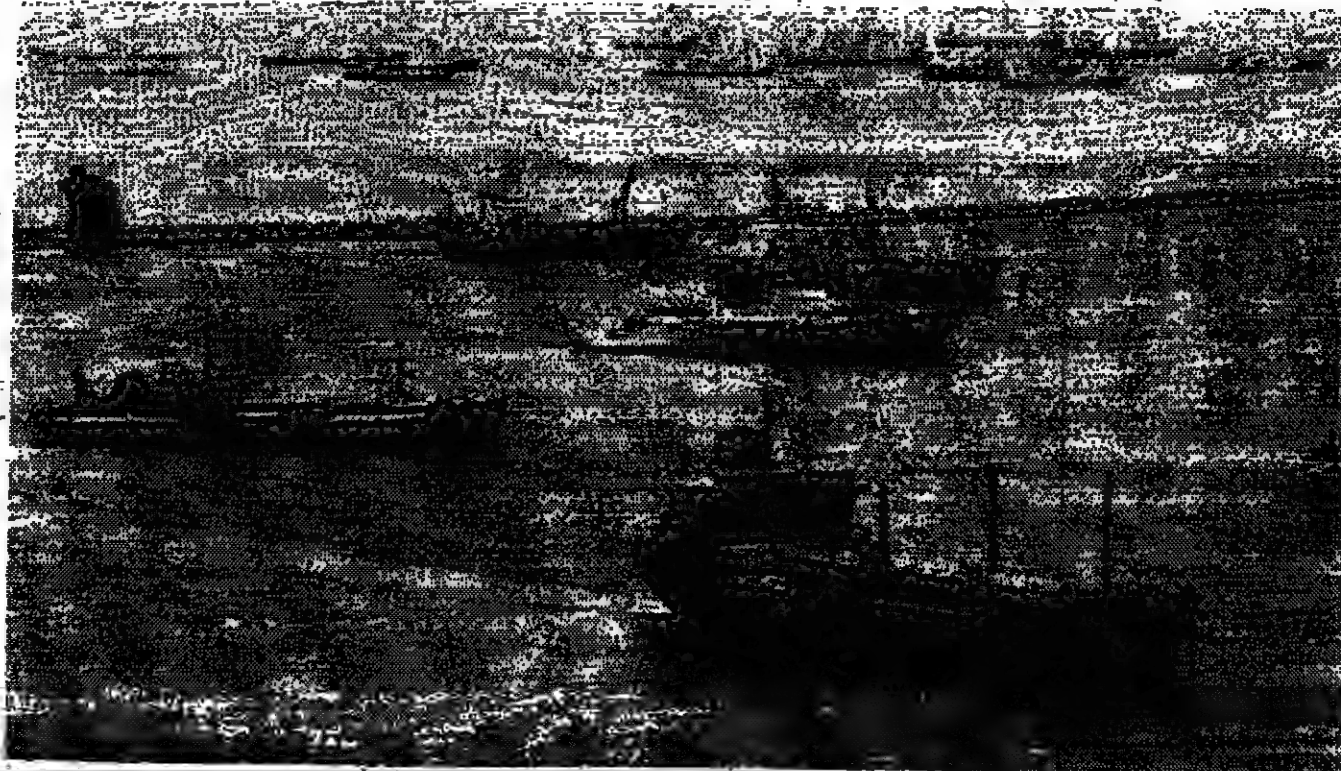
became editor of *Punch*. Now he has his own publishing company, among whose titles is *High Life*, the British Airways in-flight magazine.

The answer to the question why William Davis carried on writing, lies, I suspect, with another publisher, the first Lord Thomson of Fleet.

When I met Lord Thomson he was about to buy a new newspaper, but then he always was, just like William Davis is always about to bring out a new money book. Lord Thomson was then said to be about to buy *The Times*, although he denied it to my face.

I said to him: "I don't understand why you bother buying any more papers when you're so rich already." Lord Thomson shrugged and replied: "Well, I don't understand you writers, always writing, writing — where's the satisfaction in that?" The satisfaction in writing is in writing. The satisfaction in making money is in the making, not the money. William Davis, entrepreneur and supersonic gossip, has it both ways.

Ross Davies



Ships queuing outside Lagos harbour, Nigeria: scenes like this were commonplace during the Lagos Cement Blockade of the mid-seventies

Whitehall's way of spending our money

The private Government of Public Money

By Hugh Heclo and Aaron Wildavsky

Macmillan, £20 hard cover, £7.95 paperback

There are only a handful of books on the British economy which might be described as classics. This is one of them. The authors are two American professors who produced in 1974 the definitive study of the way in which the British government spends our money.

They have now brought out a second edition which makes some concessions to the changes that have occurred since they first wrote but, after its preface, it remains essentially the same. This makes it just as well that the original book contained so much on the unchanging things in Whitehall, for the system which officials now work has changed out of all recognition.

The Public Expenditure Survey Committee (PESC) lies at the heart of the structure of the book. When the book was written it represented the consensus opinion which had produced what many people would have argued was the most sophisticated system of public spending control in the

were made in "real" terms, such as the number of hospital beds. They were taken years in advance so that programmes were not disrupted by short-term economic crises, leaving schools half finished but useless.

These plans were, by the early seventies, increasingly integrated into a framework of thinking for the whole economy, with the growth in public spending usually aimed to be just below the growth in national output.

All this has now been swept away. The row at present going on within Whitehall about public spending is being conducted in cash terms for the year ahead. The old idea of a medium-term planning has largely been abandoned. No one takes very seriously the plans for 1983 and beyond; it is next years spending decisions which are at issue. And the economic framework within which the Government tries to plan its course of action specifically rules out the idea that we can predict in advance how much the economy is going to grow and how much spending growth we can thus afford.

How did this change come about? It resulted, as the authors recognize, from the weaknesses which they detected in the PESC system, but which have become more

severe over the years. All of those weaknesses were sustainable in a world where growth was steady and significant, inflation was low and the world economy seemed to be advancing smoothly along. In a stable economy, the PESC system gave stable public spending.

As the authors stress, the world has not been stable since the mid-seventies. The PESC system was asked to cope with things which were beyond its ability. The problem lay not so much in inflation, which the authors identify as the prime problem, as in the combination of recession and a huge increase in the relative price of public services.

In 1974-75 and 1979-80 a newly-elected Government accepted without thinking a huge increase in the cost of its pay bill. Nothing in the old system of control (looking at volumes of services provided) really gave a way of dealing with that. At no stage did the warning bells ring, telling ministers that by increasing the cost of the services the public sector was providing they were forcing the total of public spending or to cut services.

This was only one of the forces which led to a huge unplanned explosion in public spending in the mid-seventies, but it was politically

the most important in terms of producing the backlash. This has led to severe strains on the system.

Yet even the new cash-based system which is being used this year for the first time is not proof against many of the snares which brought about the fall of PESC. The greatest single mistake made was to conceal the true commitment to future spending by making over-optimistic assumptions. The Conservative government cooked the books on its spending plans in 1980 by pretending that the nationalized industries would move swiftly into surplus. They did not and the reality that cuts had not been agreed has been steadily emerging ever since.

The new system contains inflation rate projections for years after 1983. This is set at 6 per cent in 1983-84 but very few economists would believe that such a low figure is achievable then.

These issues get relatively brief treatment in the book.

Buy this book if you have not read the first edition: it tells you more than any other about how the Government was and is run. But hope fervently that Heclo and Wildavsky will come back soon to give us the thorough reexamination that we now need.

David Blake

East Europe in the Third World dialogue

East-West-South economic interactions between three worlds, edited by Christopher Saunders, (Macmillan, £20.)

What are the prospects for the East, the West and the Third World (the South as it more frequently described) the two groups are seen as cooperating to promote world economic development? And, rather than as part of a capitalist and socialist nations combine forces in the fight to eradicate poverty? These are the questions this book seeks to answer. It is based on papers given at the sixth "Workshop on East-West European Economic Interaction", organized by the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies.

The workshop was held in May 1980 at the Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik. It was attended by nearly 50 economists from East and West Europe, North America and the developing nations. Some of the "individual papers" contain interesting insights on the nature of the relationship between the three worlds; and the contributions from East European economists are particularly revealing for readers who are not familiar with the East's attitudes on these questions.

Course of economic insularity

Although expressing sympathy with the plight of the Third World, the East has tended to pursue a course of economic insularity, taking the view that the problems of the developing countries result from colonialism.

But the book fails to answer the questions it poses. The prospects for cooperation remain as unclear as before. There are forces at work which seem likely to raise the level of trade between East and South in coming years, but the main factor is the likely increase in East European

demand for oil from the Third World. This will whittle away the traditional trade surplus the East has with the South.

A fairly rapid increase in East-South trade could cause some fundamental changes in the development policies of the East Europeans, it is suggested. None the less, economic relations between the two groups are seen as evolving on a bilateral basis, rather than as part of a broader, tripartite arrangement for supporting international development.

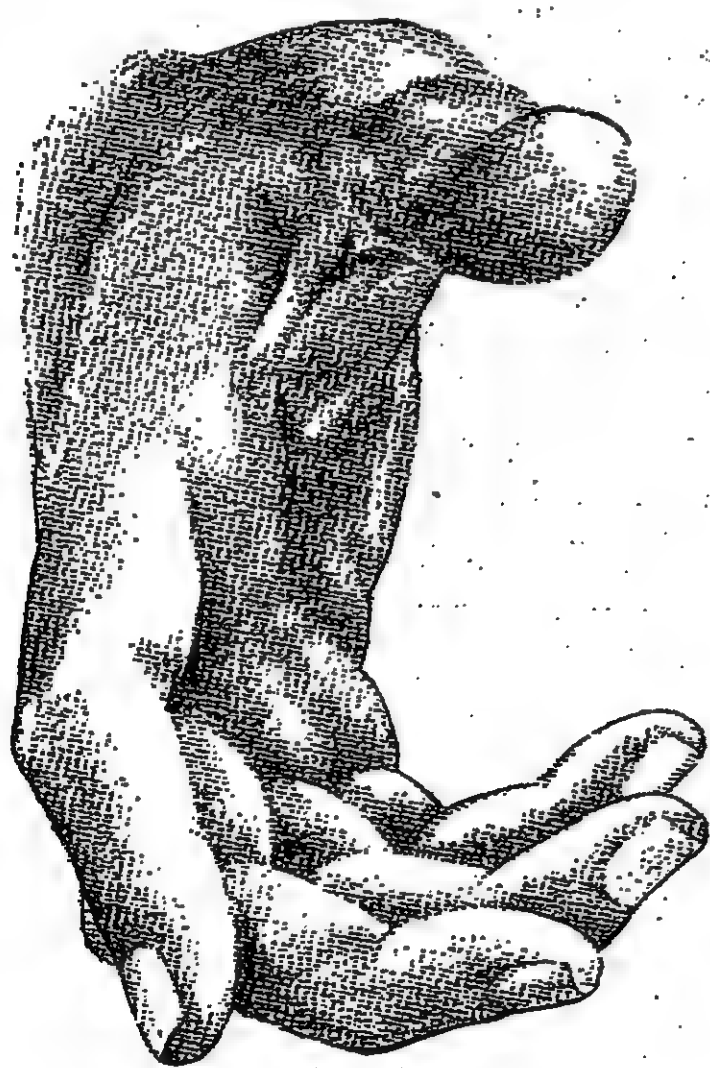
Diversifying sources of supply

One economist calculates that there were 88 projects between 1976 and 1979 that might be seen as consisting of tripartite industrial cooperation. This compares with 138 during the years 1965-1975. Whether these projects really qualify as "tripartite", or whether they represent straight East-West cooperation in third countries is hard to say, as the contributors point out.

However, the developing countries do have a strong interest in the achievement of closer economic relations between East and West, as well as in the success of détente. Drawing the East out of its isolationism is seen as an essential requirement for any global approach to tackling economic development. And it is this also contributed to the development of industry in the East, it would afford the South the opportunity to diversify its sources of supply.

Yet even this could be double-edged for the South. Many exports from the East — raw materials and simple manufactures — compete with the exports of the developing nations. The growth of Eastern industrial exports to the West might simply displace Third World exports from their traditional markets.

Melvyn Westlake



WELCOME
to Amro Bank's new offices in London

Amro Bank, the leading commercial and investment bank in The Netherlands, is on the move again.

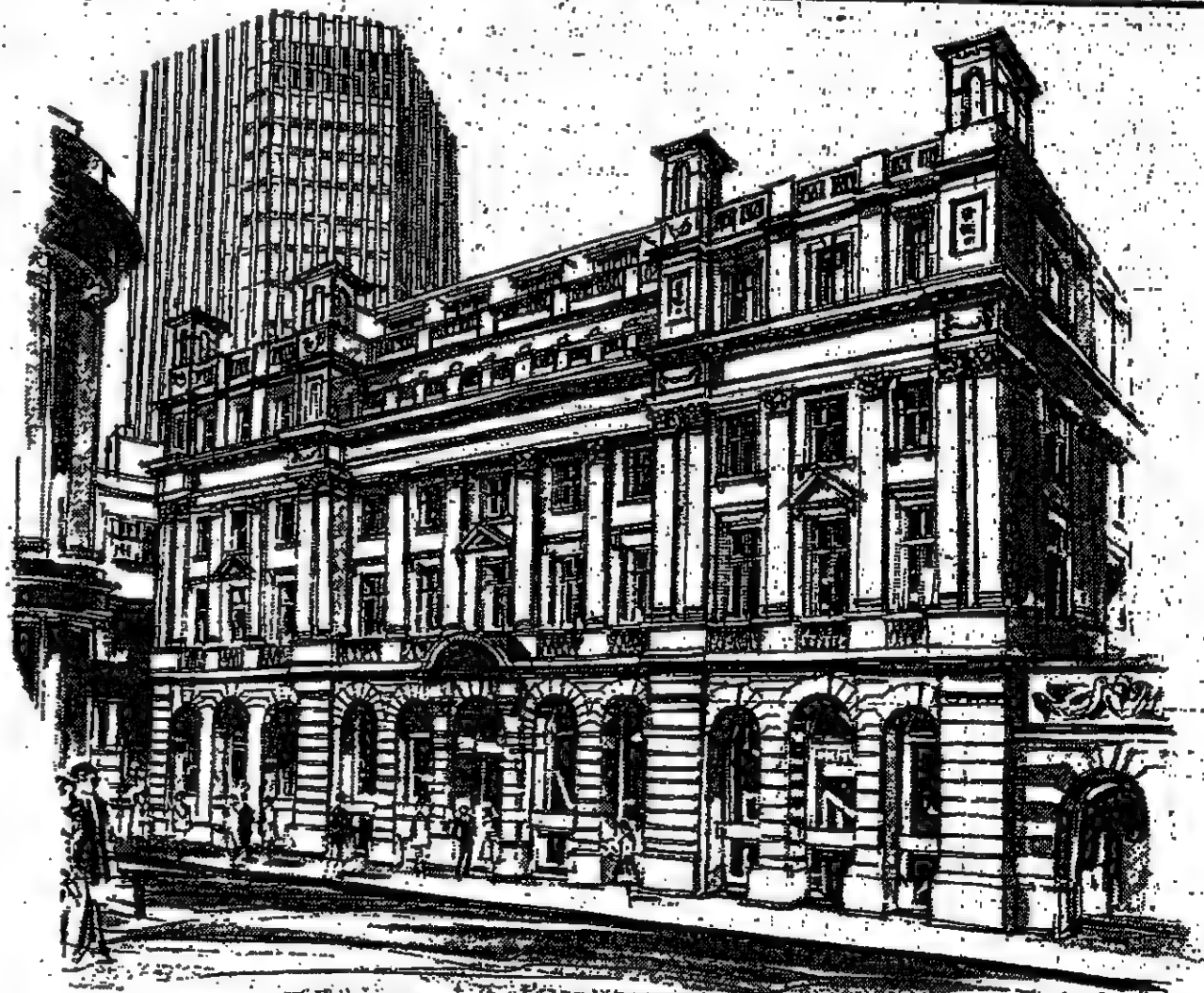
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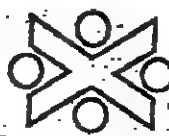
As from Monday 23rd November, 1981 the business of our London Chief Office is transferred from 30 Bishopsgate to:

**38 Threadneedle Street,
London EC2P 2EH.**

A.S.R. Davidson, Joint General Manager,

R.J.J. Wickham, Manager, London Chief Office.

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BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND'S FIRST BANK

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A watershed in the monetary year

Last week should have proved something of a watershed in the present financial year. With the October money supply figures finally out of the way, the worst inflationary effects of the civil servants' dispute should now be over. Chancellor and Governor may even feel able to sit back and contemplate putting to flight over the next few months all those who would suggest that the money supply is wildly out of control.

Their starting point is not, of course, all that auspicious. The 1.7 per cent growth in sterling M3 in October brings the total growth since February, the base month for the present target period, to 12.25 per cent, an annual rate of growth of about 19 per cent compared with the official aim of an annual rate of growth of six to ten per cent in the 14 months to next April.

To put it another way, the growth of sterling M3 since February of £3,250m already amounts to rather more than the full amount allowed by the Government to cover the whole 14-month period. So the authorities are faced with a tall order, even if the unwinding of the effects of the civil servants' dispute should exert at least one powerful contractionary influence from here on.

All this raises two questions. Will the authorities, in fact, bother to make a serious attempt to finish the year close to the original target? And what implications are their chosen strategy likely to have for interest rates?

The noises coming from ministers at the moment tend to suggest that they expect to finish the year appreciably closer to their target than many monetary analysts are presently predicting. One might be inclined to take such pronouncements as no more than an attempt to bolster market confidence. The Bank of England has, however, made it abundantly clear both that it wants only a measured and orderly decline in interest rates, and that it remains an active seller of Government debt.

At the same time, it is difficult to see any over-whelming virtue in the authorities trying to hit their target merely to score a point. There are, in

service must still be blindly paid to an imperfect monetary aggregate when it can neither be consistently controlled nor consistently made to stick to a chosen path at an acceptable economic and political cost.

Instead, we now have a policy — albeit it semi-official — which includes the exchange rate as an intermediate target. Additionally, a whole range of financial indicators are being used to give a feel of the appropriateness of the general monetary stance at any given time.

That is not, however, the same as saying that Sterling M3 is of no use, or that there is no virtue in the authorities getting rather closer to their target than last year, when the underlying growth rate approached 16 per cent against the aim of seven to eleven per cent.

Bank lending

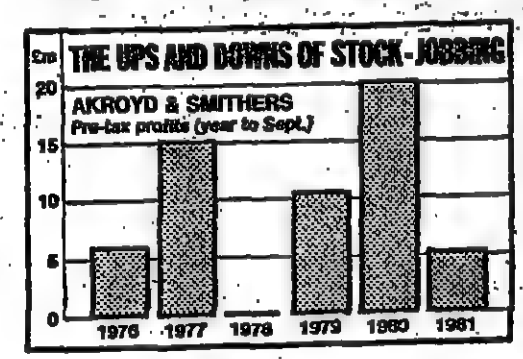
The main worries and uncertainties lie elsewhere. First and foremost, the trend in bank lending to the private sector has already led to a sharp rise in interest rates.

The particular problem here is that the driving force in this upturn in lending appears to have come largely from the personal sector. The danger, of course, is that the personal sector will be slow to respond to the increased cost of money, while the industrial sector will be deterred from building up production and stocks. Given the Prime Minister's emphasis of late on export-led growth, the problem is a potentially serious one. If it does not show signs of righting itself early in the new year, then the calls for tough direct controls on personal-sector lending are bound to intensify.

Meanwhile, it looks rather as if the authorities may try to reduce the impact of buoyant lending on Sterling M3 by attempting to fund the bulk of the PSBR by public-sector debt sales. Whether that is a wholly desirable way of going about things is, perhaps, questionable. The authorities still rely more heavily on medium- and long-term funding, and funding from a higher interest rate base than is healthy.

Where does this leave us? With deferred tax coming in steadily, the Government should feel reasonably relaxed about the public-sector influence on monetary expansion. The PSBR over the second half of the financial year may not actually be negative, but it should at least be fairly small.

The second area of uncertainty concerns "external" items. Movements of funds across the exchanges continue to be large and volatile. There are obvious worries as to what might happen if, for instance, United Kingdom residents who have been rapidly accumulating foreign currency deposits this year decided that the time had come to switch back. These types of movements are so difficult to predict, however, that they can probably only be taken into account once a very clear trend has already been established.



any case, several sets of mitigating circumstances the authorities can plead to justify at least a degree of overshoot.

First, they will probably be lucky to gather in much more than three-quarters of the £5,000m or so of deferred revenue, still owing them. What remains outstanding at the year-end may be worth about 1 per cent in Sterling M3 terms (and will doubtless be considered a small bonus with which to kick off next year).

Second, the authorities can point to the changing nature of banking business. The High Street banks are steadily increasing their share of the savings/home loan markets, a structural development that may add one to two per cent to Sterling M3 this year (without seriously inflating PSL 2, the broader measure of private-sector liquidity).

A more important consideration, however, is whether the authorities are particularly bothered about the odd point or two on Sterling M3 any longer, or, indeed, whether they treat Sterling M3 as of much importance at all.

Quite clearly, and quite rightly, the idea has just about disappeared that lip

The exchange rate

More important in the short term is the exchange rate itself. It is now clear that the authorities want to see the exchange rate maintained in a band of perhaps \$1.80 to \$2.00. Given that aim, the decline in overseas confidence in the United Kingdom this year and the weakness of the oil price means that premium interest rates are once again the order of the day.

At the moment, a policy of high interest rates for external motives is compatible with the dictates of domestic policy. By the first quarter of next year the situation could be rather different, but if interest rates are not almost back to last summer's levels by then, and if the economy is showing fresh signs of faltering, the retrospective judgment will inevitably be that the authorities' attempts at an exchange rate/interest rate mix was poorly judged. Time will tell.

Britain's travel agents are hunting for more business in America. Derek Harris reports

Still chasing the dollar tourist

Phoenix, Arizona, looms large this week in the calculations of those in the British travel industry concerned with attracting more foreign tourists to the United Kingdom. It is there that the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) is holding its thirty-first annual convention.

It will be the setting for an intensive "Sell Britain" campaign. The British Tourist Authority, whose job is selling Britain abroad, is again about to revise downwards its estimate of foreign visitors to the United Kingdom this year.

The travel agents have been busy this year selling mainly foreign package holidays to British holiday makers. They have been doing it so successfully that the United Kingdom is for the first time in years virtually certain to have a current account deficit on tourism this year.

Abta conventions in recent years have never been merely junkets for the legions of high street travel agents. For key figures in the British travel trade, from airline chiefs and heads of hotel chains to teams from the tourist boards, it has always been an important focus of business.

This time the travel chiefs will be huddling together with the American counterparts on two scores. Apart from the effort to drum up foreign business for Britain from all quarters, there has been growing anxiety about the fall in a number of British headings for the United States.

Britain's package tour companies, seizing the opportunities of strong sterling and a growing price-war among airlines on the north Atlantic routes, developed a mass market to the United States mainly through Miami. In 1979 the amount of United Kingdom visitors to America jumped 39 per cent on the previous year. In 1980 the increase was 27 per cent.

But in the year ended this August, the amount of United Kingdom visitors to America rose only nine per cent, with the rise pegged to around four per cent in the peak tourist months of July



Tourists in central London: fewer in number and spending less.

and August. As a consequence most package tour companies are concentrating on expanding their programmes to Mediterranean destinations, particularly Spain and Italy.

There could next year still be some growth in holiday-making to the United States especially if sterling retains its recent strength. Some of the tour operators are still adding to their United States programmes as well as offering more varied holidays. Also, competition among the airlines is still intense ensuring keen prices for charter seats. Nevertheless, in

crossed fuel costs show up on long-haul destinations like this, and the price war is expected to be tempered by rises of up to 30 per cent over the next six months.

The British tour operators, most of whom are expanding programmes in a fight for a share of the market, are expecting next year's overall market at best to break even with this year's. Some forecast a 5 per cent decline following this year's summer season increase of between 5 and 10 per cent.

Some operators' winter sun holiday sales are as much as 20 per cent down on last year's with a 10 per cent average decline likely. The determination of Britons to give holidays near top spending priority is showing signs of cracking.

The slowing of United States bookings pales beside the problems facing those trying to sell Britain as a holiday destination to the Americans. Abta's strategic plan at the beginning of this year was looking to 12.5 million visitors to Britain from all destinations during 1981 but by the summer's end this was revised to around 12m.

In view of the latest returns the Abta is lowering expectations further to 11.5m. To the end of August, foreign visitor traffic was down just over 10 per cent on the same period last year. By the end of August there was a £236m tourism deficit on current account, British residents' spending abroad having risen 18 per cent to £2,178m while overseas visi-

advance organizing and publicity. Also, the worldwide television coverage of the wedding might take some blame.

August saw the upturn back to 3.5 per cent bringing the increase for the year so far to 1.7 per cent — nowhere near to wiping out the decline of 1980. At least the wedding gave Britain unparalleled publicity, especially in America.

The effect could show itself as the Americans, with a reputation for booking package tours early, make their decisions now where to take their 1982 holidays; or so the argument ran with the British tourist chiefs as they flew to Phoenix, fingers crossed.

There are other factors which could add weight to the British promotional arguments. Britain's hotels can now be shown to offer better value, particularly to the increasing number of Americans who are moving down market from five-star accommodation.

The greater willingness of hotels to quote firm prices earlier is already showing signs of influencing the inclusive travel market, according to Abta. American companies represent an important slice of the incentive travel sector as they offer holidays as rewards to top salesmen or customers.

The easing of the United States taxation restrictions on delegates going to conferences outside the United States could also be a boost to the conference market.

At least the bids for more custom for Britain will not fail in Phoenix for want of trying. Among those involved in presentations and promotions, apart from Abta, are the English, Scottish and Northern Ireland Tourist Boards. The English tourist board will be the drum for its 1982 Maritime England promotion. There is even a session at the Abta convention devoted to Britain's incoming tourism and incoming trade with the Labour Party the Wales Tourist Board chairman, among those in the platform line-up.

Brazil and the petrodollar bogey

Sao Paulo
Senhor Delfim Netto, Brazil's planning minister, recently returned to Brasilia after a 17-day visit to five European countries, with loans, export credits and aid amounting to \$2,400m (£1,263m).

How did he do it in a year when by all calculations the economy will show virtually no growth at all? Industrial output is down 6 per cent on last year, and it was not for increased farm output the economy would have declined.

Why are the bankers handing out between \$15,000m and \$20,000m in new loans and money to amortize the existing debt, now nearing the \$60,000m mark?

This year has seen unemployment rise by at least a million, and many millions more are working part time. There has been rioting in one city, Salvador, and several others, notably Belo Horizonte, have been virtually occupied by police. Severe unrest has returned to the countryside, with peasant squatters and landowner's gunmen resorting to shoot-out and pillage.

While he was in London, Senhor Delfim Netto estimated that by 1983, Brazil's debt would reach about \$75,000m, which implies that if the ratio of

Patrick Knight

For the first time in decades, the middle classes are having great difficulty in getting well paid jobs, while housing, motoring and general living costs soar. The quality of life in the great cities, where two-thirds of Brazilians now live, is patently deteriorating.

Yet despite all this, Senhor Delfim and the bankers seem to have completely ignored, and even ridiculed, serious calls for the renegotiation of the debt as a way out of the strait jacket. The pleas have come from such eminent figures as ex-planning minister Senhor Celso Furtado.

Most bankers do not question Senhor Delfim's still rosy view, because they really have no option. With surplus petrodollars pouring into their bank on the one hand, and very few apparent secure options as to where to place them on the other, what else can they do with the money?

The bankers see Senhor Delfim as largely responsible for the "miracle" of 1968-72, when the economy grew by more than ten per cent a year for several years. They trust him, and connive at his analysis, because they see no better alternative.

Last year, the warning signs were out for Brazil. Although the economy grew by 8½ per cent, money wages soared to 120 per cent a year, and the trade gap was widening fast. Senhor Delfim did what the bankers asked, and slammed on the brakes. There may be all growth this year, but exports are 20 per cent more than in 1980, and

probably more important, imports have been sharply cut. Last month's inflation was 4 per cent, half that of February. This was the reassurance the bankers needed that Senhor Delfim could be rough and most have now joined the queue with their loans.

Brazil will now easily obtain the new money needed by the end of the year, and reserves will probably rise again, despite high interest rates costing the country an extra \$5,000m in higher charges, and lower than hoped for export earnings.

But what will happen in 1982? There are to be a series of elections next November which the government has to win, if the governing party backed by the military is to be in a position to nominate the next president, and the next government, and thus continue present policies. There will have to be growth again, and thus an increase in demand for the goods which have to be imported — oil, fertilizers, chemicals and non-ferrous metals.

People will start buying all those cars and consumer durables which they held back on this year, diverting them away from earning dollars. The result will almost certainly be a lurch back into the red for trade, along with a renewed acceleration of inflation. Bankers in London and elsewhere will start to fret, as, judged by the only measures which they next presently consider, Brazil will be doing badly.

All this might not matter if it were not that a multitude of essential programmes are being neglected in the frantic struggle to keep the bankers sweet and the dollars flowing. The debt continues to

rise by 10 per cent a year, now fuelled by the need to borrow billions to service it, and without actually achieving anything new with the money. Success is measured by the ability to pay the interest, and nobody expects the principle to be reduced.

Senhor Delfim is now blaming social security spending, and a wage system which gives the lowest paid workers rises slightly above the rate of inflation, for fuelling inflation. And when Senhor Delfim speaks, cuts are pretty sure to follow. Housing conditions for most Brazilians are still appalling, and the transport systems, drainage, and the provision of parks and recreation facilities are woefully inadequate. Schools and hospitals are unable to cope.

Senhor Delfim assures the bankers that the borrowed billions will be paid for by such massive schemes as the enormous Carajas iron ore project, aluminium smelters, and agricultural schemes in the dry land. But the promise of land tomorrow, now cuts little ice with the average Brazilian. This year, the subtle game now being played by Senhor Delfim and the bankers, with each side fully understanding its logic, and aware of the other's needs and tactics, is running smoothly. But the steady ebbing away of that essential confidence of most Brazilians, a new and very dangerous trend probably not given due weight in the ivory towers of isolated Brasilia, could be its undoing. With \$60,000m or \$70,000m at stake, bankers might be in for a shock in the not too distant future, but they will only have themselves to blame.

Business Diary profile: Terry Duffy and the AUEW

Safe after a landslide election victory last year in his £11,162 a year post, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, until he retires in 1987, Terry Duffy is one of the most influential and secure union leaders in Britain. How, with whom, and to what ends he wields that influence over the next decade will help to determine much of the shape of the labour movement.

Politically, both in the TUC where he helped to push through proposals that could radically shift the balance of the general council to the right, and in the Labour Party, 1981 has been the year in which Duffy delivered.

He brought home not only his own union's crucial 875,000 block vote, but thanks to some manoeuvring and a little arm-twisting, those of enough others to ensure the biggest change in the composition of the party executive in 30 years.

In fact, he had shown long before this autumn that he was a considerably more cunning politician than many of his more sophisticated colleagues realised when he first beat the better known Bob Wright to succeed Hugh Scanlon as union president in 1977.

To have risen in nine years from being a Lucas Aerospace shop steward to the top job in Britain's second biggest union takes a little more than the large polls engendered by a postal ballot, a largely sympathetic popular press, and a well-run political machine.

Well-built and physically tough, Mr Duffy, who is 59, was an excellent boxer in his youth.

He was born, one of 11 children, in a Wolverhampton back-back with a communal lavatory and water pump. His admirers believe that his continued electoral success, culminating last year in a landslide first ballot victory which guaranteed him the presidency until he retires, lies partly in a common touch which makes him more at home in a working man's club than at a cocktail party.

An affable, non-swearing Roman Catholic, he is fond of telling colleagues "Never forget the people who put us here". Duffy's ill-thought out decision, cancelled this week, to make a private fact finding trip to South Africa with the steel workers' Bill Sirs, is one of a series of gaffes which began at a Wolverhampton constituency Labour Party dinner in the mid sixties. Rising at the end of the meal he proposed a loyal

toast to Harold Wilson instead of the Queen by mistake.

He has no pretensions to being an intellectual. By the sheer weight of his job he is "one of the gold plated six", the TUC team on the National Economic Development Council, but he is quick at times to be alarmed even close political allies like Mr James Callaghan with his rough and ready approach to economic issues.

He has, moreover, little time for constitutional minutiae and he has left much of the detailed planning of the right's strategy in the AUEW to more subtle operators, in particular the union's general secretary Sir John Boyd.

What, however, he has imparted to his supporters is his own self confidence and a sense of purpose. He has been criticised for not thinking deeply enough about the union's industrial future in a fast changing technological society, but he believes passionately in the need to break down the barrier between blue and white-collar workers.

Nevertheless, his progress on the industrial front has been somewhat erratic since he took over as president four years ago. Senior BL directors may have reserved most of their venom for the TGWU's Alex Kibson but they were seriously taken aback by the aggressive stance struck initially by Duffy over the 3.8 per cent offer — contrasting with his later appeal to the members to return to work on an only modestly improved offer.



... and in the right corner... Terry Duffy, AUEW president (seated) and general secretary, Sir John Boyd

To the holders of Stock Warrants to Bearer of Tanks Consolidated Investments P.L.C.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Tanks Consolidated Investments P.L.C. will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Bahamas International Trust Building, Bank Lane, Nassau, Bahamas, on 14th December, 1981 at 10.00 a.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Ordinary Resolution approving and sanctioning the proposal that the votes attached to its Shares and Bonds in Union Miniere S.A. be cast at any General Meeting of Union Miniere S.A. in favour of any Resolution substantially in the terms of that set out in the Notice of General Meeting of Union Miniere S.A. convened for 24th November, 1981, further particulars of which Resolution and the Notice containing the same are set out in a circular to Stockholders dated 21st November, 1981.

Holders of Stock Warrants to Bearer wishing to attend or to be represented at the meeting may obtain from the Registered Office of the Company, 6 John Street, London WC1N 2ES, the necessary form which, when completed, must be lodged at that office on or before 10th December, 1981. Copies of the above mentioned circular to Stockholders may also be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company.

Donald Macintyre

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

What the Marathon Oil bid may cost US Steel

Washington.—The \$6,300m (£3,300m) offer of United States Steel Corporation to buy the off-quoted Marathon Oil Company may result in one of the biggest takeovers in American history, but not necessarily one of the best, in the opinion of a surprisingly large number of Wall Street analysts.

Even before the merger is consummated, there is talk on Wall Street that it will break US Steel financially, forcing America's largest steelmaker to sell off viable coal assets and other properties just to keep up with the interest payments.

Brokers' views

Other concerns have been raised as well. If the Marathon merger is consummated, will it not trigger a new wave of takeovers of undervalued companies in the energy field, thus putting inflationary pressures on the money supply as bidding wars escalate?

What does it mean in terms of the long-term health of the American steel industry, if US Steel is unable to complete its modernization programme and the government withdraws tax and regulatory support?

And, finally, will the Federal Trade Commission review of the US Steel bid and a prior, unfriendly bid by Mobil Oil for Marathon, produce a clear Reagan Administration Anti-trust policy needed to guide corporations in their acquisition plans?

These are questions raised in the wake of last week's dramatic new instalment in the continuing saga of Marathon



Mr David Roderick (left), chairman of US Steel and Mr William Tavoulareas, president of Mobil.

Oil which has finally accepted the takeover is welcomed by many others, most notably the giant Mobil Company.

The questions produce slightly different answers depending on which side of Wall Street—the steel or the oil industry side—they are addressed.

Among oil industry analysts the takeover is welcomed for two reasons. First, it will preserve the independence and the management of Marathon, thus maintaining a greater degree of competition in the oil industry. And, secondly, it will force Washington to send clear signals to Wall Street as to what the government will accept in the form of energy-related mergers.

If the Marathon merger is given a green light, there are companies who have already arranged standby bank credits, waiting in the wings to offer other potential takeover candidates such as Cities

Service, Kerr-McGee and Sun Oil, according to analysts with the investment house of Bache Halsey Stuart and Shields.

These offers are raising the consciousness level of informed investors to the fact that oil through acquisition is still cheap. said Mr Sanford Margash, senior oil analyst for Bache.

As a result, there was considerable movement last week in the shares of companies which have been targeted as likely takeover candidates. Mr Margash said that Phillips Petroleum and Amerasia Hess must be included on this most-wanted list.

The stalkers are the really big oil companies, such as Gulf Oil, Texaco and Mobil, who have been seeking sources of domestic oil reserves. There are other, non-energy companies who are also looking for firms to acquire.

Bailey Morris

Braham's broadside against Fieldwood

A further salvo has been fired in the two-month takeover battle by an investment holding company, Fieldwood, for the mechanical engineers, Braham Millar Group.

Miller's chairman, Mr C. Ross Russell, has once again urged shareholders to reject Fieldwood's revised 30p-a-share offer which values the company at £3.7m.

For the six months to the end of September, Mr Russell says pre-tax profits came out of the red. On sales down around £1m up £3.17m, the group made £300, against a loss of £115,000 over the same period last time and he is paying a half-time dividend of 0.425p, equal to its total dividend for the whole of last year.

Mr Russell says that turnover is rising and order book is higher than at any time in the last 16 months. The order intake in September and October this year was more than £2m, compared with £1.1m at the same time last year.

Mr Russell says that recent transactions have produced cash of £1m and an annual saving of £220,000 in overhead has been achieved, and the company's recently modernized foundry has trebled its sales of specialist parts for North Sea oil and gas pipelines.

Fieldwood, incorporated less than a year ago and whose shares are principally owned by Mr B. McCarthy, his family and Mr N. P. Mearns, has bought a private gold and silver necklaces business in May.

An initial 24p-a-share offer for Miller attracted just 2 per cent acceptance, although Fieldwood still owns about 13.4 per cent of Miller stock.



Mr Denis Allport of Metal Box.

Worst may be over for Courtaulds

Shares of Courtaulds have undergone a revaluation in recent weeks with the price closing at 67p on Friday, a rise on the week of 3p.

Jobbers claim the shares have been undervalued this year since the group turned in a disastrous set of figures which showed profits in 1980 plunging from £8m to £5m. Now, however, there are signs that the worst of the group's troubles may be over and the City has been quick to heed the news. The first indications of whether the group is on the mend will be available on Thursday when the group unveils its half-year statement.

Current estimates for Courtaulds' performance range from £15m to £20m compared with the corresponding figure of £2.8m. While little improvement is expected in the group's domestic operations, the picture for its overseas interests will provide a sharp contrast.

The falling value of the pound will naturally enough favour Courtaulds' overseas profits when translated back into sterling, as well as making its goods that much more competitive.

In addition, the contribution from International Paints, of which Courtaulds owns 88 per cent, is again expected to improve after contributing £2.2m last year.

Cost elimination should also play its part in recovery with the group soon benefiting from wage bill reductions after the high level of redundancies.

But at some volume may well show a further downturn and although destocking has been completed heavy competition has meant a failure to increase prices. After cutting the dividend last year most analysts reckon on restoration this time round with an initial payment of 1.5p.

Estimates for the full year range from £50m to £70m and, although much will depend on

Board meetings of the week

TODAY—Interims: Associated Leisure, Avana, Cambrian and General Securities, Elswick-Ropar, Foster, London and Liverpool Trust, Metal Box, Vinten Group, Finals: Concentric.

TOMORROW—Interims: Barker & Dobson, BPH Industries, Hambro, C. E. Heath, Ames Hutton, Mansfield, Brewery, Old Swan Hotel (Harrowgate), Parkland Textile, Transparent Paper, R. Kelvin Wilson, Finals: Ranks Hovis McDougall.

WEDNESDAY—Interims: Anderson Strathclyde, Brickhouse Dudley, Cockeys Holdings, Monks Investment Trust, Rothmans International, Wedgwood, Witan Investment, Finals: Burton Group, Comet Radiovision, Kwik Save Discount, Long and Harrow Scottish Cities Investment Trust, Spring Grove Services.

THURSDAY—Interims: Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Buckleys, Brewery (9 months), Carless Capel and Leonard, Courtaulds, Exel Group, French, Kier, Arthur Holes, Humphries Holdings, Inter-national Paint, M and G Second Dual Trust Property and Reversionary Investment, Redland 600 Group, Triplex Foundries, Tunnel Holdings, United Gas Industries, Finals: Breckhouse, Castledale (Klang), Rubber Estate, Investment Trust, Killingshall (Rubber) Development Syndicate, Scottish Investment Trust, Silverthorne Group.

FRIDAY—Interims: Capital and Counties, Eastern Produce, Albert Fisher, Hallam Group of Nottingham, Leopold Joseph Restriction, Howard Tenens Services, Finals: North Midland Construction, Tomlinsons Carpets.

This week

the sterling/dollar ratio, it will still be well short of the £120m achieved in 1975.

Today's first-half profits from Metal Box are not expected to show much sign of improvement with analysts talking in terms of between £14m to £18m compared with the corresponding figures of £19m restated.

The problems with its United Kingdom open-top cans remains as acute as ever with excess capacity and falling prices providing a continual drain. Conditions at Steelrad remain dull, and although there are signs that the worst may be over, the cuts in government spending and flat business in the building industry have again taken their toll.

On a brighter note, plastics and paper should chip in with increased contributions and the weaker pound has done wonders for its overseas earnings, particularly in South Africa.

Recent rationalization measures, including the shedding of 19 per cent of the workforce, should now have worked through and some way to improving the balance sheet.

But on the dividend front the payment is likely to be held at last year's reduced level of 6p a share gross. Looking to the second half the company will be hoping for a severe winter to help push sales of soup and hot beverages. But even so estimates range from £30m to £40m—still well below the 1975 figure of £62.5m.

As part of its battle recently to fend off the attentions of British Sugar, Ranks Hovis McDougall forecast full-year profits of £45m, compared with the previous year's £35.5m.

The profits, it is said, will not contain any exceptional items but still leave analysts puzzled as to how the group managed to achieve such a strong second-half performance. At the halfway stage prices rose by just under 5m to £21.6m.

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

Commercial & Industrial Howden Group.

Mines Renison Gold Fields; Gold Fields of South Africa.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank 15 %
Barclays 15 %
BCCI 15 %
Consolidated Credits 15 %
C. Hoare & Co 15 %
Lloyds Bank 15 %
Midland Bank 15 %
Nat Westminster 15 %
TSB 15 %
Williams & Glyn's 15 %

A 10,000 day deposit on sums of £50,000 15% a year, over £50,000 14%.

Three-week rally loses its vigour

A three-week rally in the international dollar market lost its vigour last week even though a further decline in short-term rates made purchases of bonds more attractive to deposit holders.

Prices finished the week mixed. Euroclear and Cede, the two Eurobond settlement systems, reported record clearing volume for transactions initiated a week earlier. Their combined turnover for dollar bonds came to \$13,313m (£7,007m) compared with \$8,630m the previous week. This could indicate churning rather than strong demand, analysts said.

Dealers attributed the market's mixed performance this week to profit-taking. However, syndicate specialists noted a distinct slowdown in demand for new issues amid indications that resistance is building up to the rapid reduction in coupon rates over the past few weeks.

Euromarkets

Furthermore, there is ample evidence that borrowers are no longer holding out for lower interest rates. Although Eurobond offerings have not kept up with the rapid pace in the US bond market, the amount of fixed-rate dollar issues offered internationally so far in 1981 is more than October's total of \$1,590m.

Among this week's offerings were \$400m 120 issue of Swedish government notes. The arrangements provide for \$150m of seven-year notes to be issued initially, and the remaining \$250m to be held on tap for issue later.

The initial part is expected to be priced at 97.5 bearing 14.25 per cent annually to yield 14.55 per cent.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT			
	Price	Yield	
Spain 9 1/2% 1982	98	14.00	
France 8 1/2% 1982	98	13.00	
Germany 8 1/2% 1982	98	12.00	
New Zealand 8 1/2% 1982	98	11.00	
Sweden 8 1/2% 1982	101	10.00	
Switzerland 8 1/2% 1982	101	9.00	
Italy 8 1/2% 1982	101	8.00	
Japan 8 1/2% 1982	101	7.00	
UK 8 1/2% 1982	101	6.00	
Belgium 8 1/2% 1982	99	5.00	
Netherlands 8 1/2% 1982	98	4.00	
Portugal 8 1/2% 1982	98	3.00	
Greece 8 1/2% 1982	98	2.00	
Spain 8 1/2% 1982	98	1.00	
France 8 1/2% 1982	98	0.00	
Germany 8 1/2% 1982	98	0.00	
Sweden 8 1/2% 1982	98	0.00	
Switzerland 8 1/2% 1982	98	0.00	
Italy 8 1/2% 1982	98	0.00	
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price, c Interest payment passed, f Price at suspension, i Dividend and yield exclude a special payment, k Bid for company, k Pre-merger figures, n Forecast earnings, p Cash capital distribution, r Tax rights, s Tax split or share split, Tax free, y Price adjusted for late dealings, .. No significant data.

[illegible]

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after 14 minutes, and held off a spirited Hull revival. Grayson, the goalkeeper, made several tries for Northern, Hanley kicking two goals. Crane and Lloyd touched down for Hull and Lloyd kicked two goals.

Hull Kingston Rovers came from 11-8 down at Castleford, but built a grand-off half. Hartley, scoring two more fine tries, and Muscroft adding the deciding try in the closing seconds.

In the second division Carlisle held on to their top place by winning at Batley, while Oldham won at Wakefield. The vital four-point battle with their rivals for promotion, Halifax, Cardiff City squeezed a win at Fiddersfield, O'Brien and Garity scoring the tries, and the reliable Fenwick leading two goals and a dropped goal. Cardiff did well to overcome the grand old of losing, Nichols, who was sent off.

Dog ate dog in the lower reaches of the table. Doncaster winning at Wakefield, while the best Doncaster player was their stand-off half Buckton, who is among the league's leading try-scorers. He quadrupled three tries in Doncaster's win.

FIRST DIVISION Barrow, 24 points; Wakefield, 23; Hull Kingston Rovers, 16; Featherstone Rovers, 15; Doncaster, 14; Oldham, 13; Hull, 10; Bradford Northern, 11; Leigh, 10; Middlesbrough, 10; York, 14; Warrington, 10.

SECOND DIVISION Radeley, 24 points; Wakefield, 23; South Wales, 11; Bradford City, 10; Northampton City, 11; Keighley, 22; Dewsbury, 11; Wakefield Trinity, 10; Hull, 11; Hunslet, 11; Worthington Town, 20.

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in the tackle proved expensive.

Concern about their new boy, M'barki, a former Moroccan

then tried to tie the knot each time. And Wigan's halfback had already proved himself the fastest player on the field with a scintillating 60 metre break.

The central battle was fought in the scrum. The Wiggins were really controlled until the last 10 minutes. Even so, the ability of the Wigan forwards in the loose left little serious questioning.

Yet with 10 minutes to go, Fulham did manage to mount a series of damaging assaults on the Wigan line. They had whittled down Wigan's lead through Diamond's accurate goal kicking, and they then scored a try that left them seven points ahead.

After several attempts to break through, Assey threw a long ball to Cambrian who kicked it over the bar. Then Whitfield carried the argument to injury time.

FULHAM: A Campbell, M. Edwards, C. Gannoy, D. Ecclesdale, J. Croxall; H. Reweely, J. Hird; J. F. Givens, R. Jordan; P. Treplemire, P. Sento; S. Hoare; I. Rea; K. Kinley; J. Doberty.

WIGGINS: J. Morris, D. Wood, B. Nicholson, H. Gill; M. Fay, G. Williams, J. Jones, E. Shaw, J. Trundle; R. B. McLoughlin, M. Scott, J. Pendrumbur.

Referee: C. Sedgum

Real tennis

Greegg finds his timing for a repeat victory

By Roy McKelvie

professional, recovered from two-sets deficit to beat Robert Mackenzie, an amateur, by 5-6, 6-3, 6-0.

The open real tennis championships, sponsored by Ungate, at Queens Club yesterday, when they met in this event last year, Gregg won in four sets.

Fred Satow also had a five-setter against Nicholas Gawnrope, an unattached professional, before becoming one of the only three amateurs, along with Peter Bickham and John Cooper, to join 13 professionals in the second round.

Gregg's loss of the first two sets to Mackenzie was attributable to his lack of timing, especially off the backhand, which he made purposeful and sterner-hitting left hander. Gregg played at a pace and rhythm as if he was again a beginner.

The effort of winning the first two sets, both closely fought, took a good deal of steam out of Gregg's mobility and his bite, and lost momentum gave him no other chance. In such circumstances he was unable to come back, though he made an effort at the start of the fourth set. By the time the referee addressed him against a slower pace, was in ranc.

Satow, studious and diligent also trailed before beating the left-handed Gawnrope, who played springy game, 3-6, 6-3, 6-6, 6-6, 6-1.

A tortoise and hare affair with Satow believing in himself and Gawnrope believing in God. Gawnrope became increasingly erratic, finally losing hope.

Squash racksets

MALDEN (Canada). Women's tournament, semi-final, L. Orie (Eng.) 3-1, 6-1, 9-1; South, J. Hoffmann (Aust.), 5-1, 9-1, 9-1.

Papandreou outlines his new foreign policy

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Nov 22

Mr. Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, asked Parliament tonight to give his Socialist Government an open mandate to reconsider Greece's link with Nato's military structure.

He stated: "It makes no sense to belong to the military arm of an alliance that does not guarantee our eastern frontiers (with Turkey) from any eventual threat, and that, through the endless flow of military supplies to Turkey tends to upset the balance of power in the Aegean."

There were no surprises in the Prime Minister's 71-page statement of policy, but it was the Socialist Government's first formal policy commitment that went beyond campaign rhetoric and press interviews.

Mr. Papandreou was opening the three-day debate on his Government's intentions, which will wind up at midnight on Tuesday with a vote on a motion of confidence.

He told the 300 deputies today: "Your vote of confidence to the Government will also give us the mandate to take the action needed to safeguard our frontiers and protect the interests of our country and our people. And this includes the procedure for the disengagement of the Rogers Agreement."

The Rogers Agreement enabled Greece to rejoin the military structure of Nato just over a year ago. Mr. Papandreou

described the agreement as having been "in part a result of the boundaries of Greece's operational control in the Aegean. This is unacceptable."

The foreign policy section of the Prime Minister's statement was permeated by the obsession with a Turkish threat to Greece's integrity and rights. Mr. Papandreou made it clear that his was quite a different policy to that of his predecessor.

In this sense, his conditions for a continuation of the Greek-Turkish dialogue on Aegean questions became considerably tougher, heralding fresh difficulties in the relations between the two countries.

He said: "It must be made clear both to our neighbours and the Atlantic alliance that our land, air and sea frontiers, as well as the boundaries of the Greek continental shelf of the Aegean, are non-negotiable."

The Government also proposed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Mr. Papandreou said Greece would set the example unilaterally by removing nuclear arms from its soil.

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The Rogers Agreement enabled Greece to rejoin the military structure of Nato just over a year ago. Mr. Papandreou

Paisley calls for convention

Continued from page 1

masked members of the force paraded their weapons on Saturday night in the village of Newbuildings, three miles from the Provisional IRA stronghold in Londonderry. More than 200 members of the third force were marching through the village when press photographers were told to go to a lonely area a few hundred yards away. There a line of masked men stood waiting and, at an order, they raised their handguns to the air. No shots were fired and at another command, the pistols were returned to their holsters.

Protestant paramilitary organizations in Ulster have usually had difficulty in gaining access to sophisticated weapons and it was suggested by informed sources that the handguns may have been displayed by serving members of the security forces.

Mr. Martin Flannery, MP for Sheffield, Hillsborough, and a member of the Labour Party's Northern Ireland Committee, condemned the show of force

and said he would be asking the Government to explain why the Army "had stood idly by".

An emblem for the third force appeared on Saturday in an advertisement in the *News Letter*, the Ulster daily newspaper. It depicted the red hand of Ulster beneath a crown and said: "Ulster's Third Force. For God and Ulster."

On the same newspaper the Official Ulster Party said in an advertisement: "We recognize the deep feelings and revulsion of Ulster's people at the continuing murders, inept security policies, and apparent connivance of Mr. Prior [Northern Ireland] with the republic's Prime Minister to break the union."

According to the Dublin-based newspaper the *Sunday Independent* an opinion poll carried out by National Opinion Polls for an Ulster Television programme indicates that 71 per cent of the Protestant com-

munity in Northern Ireland are in favour of power-sharing with Roman Catholics within a United Kingdom framework.

Mr. Paisley yesterday enlarged his demands on the Government by urging it to organize immediate elections to a new Northern Ireland convention, to submit its recommendations to the people in a referendum, and implement them if they were supported (The *Irish Times* writes).

He made plain his belief that such a procedure would lead to the re-establishment of a Stormont-style government in the province. He said that, although Westminster laws would continue to apply in Ulster, "her Majesty's ministers would not be welcome to carry them out."

He said that the Government have no access anywhere in Northern Ireland when it is within the ability of the loyalist people to keep them from having access," he said on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme.

Paisley's followers, page 8

There was a cheerful, if slightly contrived, carnival atmosphere in Stratford, east London, yesterday as thousands of local people turned out to watch and celebrate the dynamiting of two tower blocks of flats (John Young writes).

Corks popped, glasses and paper cups were filled, funny hats were donned, and balloons were released as the buildings collapsed into giant heaps of rubble amid swirling clouds of dust. There was even a spectator from Iceland, Mr. Bjarni Eliasson, in London for a weekend's Christmas shopping and eager to witness another traditional English spectacle.

"We don't have such things in Iceland," he observed. Members of the Newham Tower Blocks Tenants Campaign paraded with placards and chants of "Two down, 107 to go", meaning that the council should not stop the good work until every tower block in the borough had been dealt the same fate.

The campaign was formed last April after the death of a young mother, who threw herself from the twenty-second floor of another building. The two blocks demolished, Stratford and Newtown Points, had been empty for more than two years. During that time, according to a local newspaper, the council spent £700,000 on keeping them safe.

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Coachloads take revenge for 1066

By Robin Young

Britain's Common Market was on a rampage last night, as well-organized coach parties to plunder the French coastal towns for bargains. Fully booked ferry services carried a total of 12,460 day trippers on shopping expeditions to France.

Despite high winds and dampening rain, Townsend Thoresen had 30 coaches on three Saturday morning sailings to Calais. P & O had said that Saturday's services to Boulogne were fully booked until Christmas, and had been so since September. Sealink claimed a full complement of 1,400 on each sailing to Calais, Boulogne and Dieppe.

Cross-channel shopping has been described as Britain's fastest-growing leisure industry. But there was nothing leisurely about the assault on the Continental hypermarket at Calais, a favourite destination with Sealink and Townsend Thoresen passengers.

The queues at many of the hypermarket's 30 checkouts were composed entirely of British shoppers, comparing notes about prices, the intricacies of metric conversion and exchange rates.

The most popular purchases included radio-controlled toy cars, giant packs of marshmallows, boxes of maroon grapes, as well as trolley loads of wine and spirits.

In Boulogne, riding parties of foot passengers tackled the Champion Supermarket by the quay, while the mounted regiments in coaches attacked the larger Auchan hypermarket a few miles outside the town. One of the bolder customers there had invested in five trays of 30 eggs each. She intended carrying them home, as well as a heavy load of coffee, butter, fruit and vegetables, and a bargain collection of heavy enamel saucepans.

"I really came to get a folding bicycle for my grandson," she said. "But I think I'll have to come back next week."

The Boulogne Chamber of Commerce has calculated that on average the British day tripper spends 104 francs (less than £10) in the town. But my straw poll among the pre-Christmas shoppers suggested that the total spending averaged £43, which would bring the cost of the day's total purchases to almost precisely £1,000.

It seems that the total haul would include 50,000 bottles of wine, 72,000 bottles of beer, 14,000 cheeses, and 10,000 French loaves, besides an amazing variety of novelty nursery lamps, dolls' chairs, and stew pots.

Test tube baby for Devon mother

A mother who gave up hope of having a second child yesterday gave birth to a test tube baby.

Her baby, Martin, was born at North Devon District Hospital, Barnstaple, and weighed 6lb 5oz. She and her husband, Philip, aged 31, a gas fitter, have another child, Adrian, nine.

The baby is the sixth test tube baby to be born in Britain in the last four months, bringing the total births to eight.

Mr. Tony Beddow, a hospital spokesman, said: "Mother and baby are both well. From the medical point of view it was a fairly routine birth—but all the staff are delighted."

The baby, to be christened Martin Robert John, was delivered by Caesarian section shortly after 3 am yesterday.

His mother was admitted to hospital about a week ago but was not expected to give birth before the end of the month.

The couple, who live in a council house in Churchhill Road, Bideford, North Devon, borrowed about £2,000 from the bank to enable Mrs. Short to attend the clinic run by Mr. Patrick Steptoe and Dr. Robert Edwards at Bourn Hall, Cambridge.

The couple fostered six children last year, but had given up hope of having another of their own after Mrs. Short developed Patau's syndrome following the birth of their first son.

She consulted Mr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards at their private clinic in December, 1980, and had an operation in March. Her second baby was conceived in a glass dish and the embryo implanted in the womb. The couple paid for the initial operation and treatment, but the birth was a National Health contribution.

Photograph, page 3

Two down, 107 to go

There was a cheerful, if slightly contrived, carnival atmosphere in Stratford, east London, yesterday as thousands of local people turned out to watch and celebrate the dynamiting of two tower blocks of flats (John Young writes).

Corks popped, glasses and paper cups were filled, funny hats were donned, and balloons were released as the buildings collapsed into giant heaps of rubble amid swirling clouds of dust. There was even a spectator from Iceland, Mr. Bjarni Eliasson, in London for a weekend's Christmas shopping and eager to witness another traditional English spectacle.

"We don't have such things in Iceland," he observed. Members of the Newham Tower Blocks Tenants Campaign paraded with placards and chants of "Two down, 107 to go", meaning that the council should not stop the good work until every tower block in the borough had been dealt the same fate.

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THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen attends Royal Variety Performance, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, 7.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh attends auction in aid of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, Sotheby's, Park Lane, 7.30.

Princess Margaret opens All Saints' Primary School and Community Centre, South Wimbledon, 8. Later, attends banquet and ball in aid of Royal Opera House development appeal, Dorchester hotel, 8.

The Duke of Gloucester presents awards to winners of Phil-

lips Electronics lighting competition, Design Centre, 11.30.

Talks, lectures

American pop art by Michael Compton, Tate 1. Film, time: 1. Rodin—Burgers of Calais: 2. Cycle of Life—Gustav Vigneland: 3. The English Landscape in art: 4. The English Landscape in art: 5. The English Landscape in art: 6. The English Landscape in art: 7. The English Landscape in art: 8. The English Landscape in art: 9. The English Landscape in art: 10. The English Landscape in art: 11. The English Landscape in art: 12. The English Landscape in art: 13. The English Landscape in art: 14. The English Landscape in art: 15. The English Landscape in art: 16. The English Landscape in art: 17. The English Landscape in art: 18. The English Landscape in art: 19. The English Landscape in art: 20. The English Landscape in art: 21. The English Landscape in art: 22. The English Landscape in art: 23. The English Landscape in art: 24. The English Landscape in art: 25. The English Landscape in art: 26. The English Landscape in art: 27. The English Landscape in art: 28. 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